The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873. NUMBER 233.

TO RENT

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,
Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

TO LET.
The large hall in fourth story of Andrews' Building, suitable for a lodge. Rent low. Also, offices in same building.
MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st., Andrews' Building.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
WARREN RANGES,
STEWART COOK STOVES,
RICHMOND RANGES,
AMERICAN COOK STOVES,
DIAMOND FURNACES,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
DALTON & CO.,
80 & 82 Randolph-st., near State.

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS!
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.'S
French Ranges and Broilers.
Imperial Coffee Urns, Serving Tables, &c.
At GIVANDAN & TRESTED, Jr.'s, No. 349 State-st.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
And Bolt Manufacturers,
From [illegible] Madison-st. to
144 Lake-st.

HOTELS.
BRIGGS HOUSE,
REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, Clerks.

REAL ESTATE.
RAVENSWOOD.
Choice Lots in Clybourn's Addition 50x152 feet, high and thoroughly drained, for sale on easy terms.
One or two blocks for sale at a bargain.
Apply to
ROBERT GREER,
49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.
[illegible] Sec. 11, 39, 2. This has a frontage of 1,100 on Central Park Boulevard, and can be subdivided [illegible] retailed at a large profit. It is a safe speculation. Will divide it if wished.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

For the First Time in the Market!
A NEW SUBDIVISION,
Between Division-st. and North-av.,
[illegible] by JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of [illegible] and Madison-sts. The Lots front on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood-st., Girard-st., and Elk Grove-av. The prices are such as to make them a profitable investment to the purchaser. The block pavement on Milwaukee-av. will be completed this spring. Gas, water, and sewerage are already in. Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE.
Acre Property
In Sections 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park.
Loans negotiated on city real estate.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

WINES, &c.
CHAPIN & GORE,
Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Lease for Sale.
80 Rooms, in a good location in this city, doing a good business, on very advantageous terms. Cash required, about $10,000. For further particulars apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 151 Monroe-st.

DRUG STORE
FOR SALE.
Eligible corner; centre of city; first-class; doing a fine business; invoice, $12,000; cash purchasers only wanted; owner going East.
E. FOWLER,
23 South Water-st.

WANTED.
DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.
We want a good Draughtsman. Should this meet the eye of Mr. BECK he will please call.
C. P. RANDALL & CO.

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE AGENCY
OF
CHAS. H. CASE,
160 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO.
SPRINGFIELD
OF MASS.
North America
Of Philadelphia.
ROYAL!
Of Liverpool.
Total Assets of above Companies,
Sixteen Million Dollars.
Aggregate Losses Paid amount to over
Fifty Million Dollars.

COTTONS.
BLEACHED COTTONS
A Special Bargain
in
4-4 Goods.
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

ASSURANCE.
COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, $12,500,000
GOLD.
MILLER & DREW,
AGENTS,
162 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.
THE INSURANCE OF
Rents, Leaseholds, Dwellings, and Furniture a Specialty.

HARDWARE.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
HARDWARE
58 and 60 Lake-st.
Builders' Hardware a specialty.
All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

CROCKERY, &c.
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, &c.
We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.
RARE CHANCE.
Lease, stock, and fixtures of a retail dry goods store, in a first-class location, on South Side, established a number of years, and doing an excellent business, for sale or exchange for cash or real estate. Owner going to Europe. For particulars, apply to A. LOEB & BRO., 133 LaSalle-st.

BARCLAY,
141 STATE-ST., SELLS
SHOW CASES,
in Walnut, at $3 per foot; in Silver, at $4 and $5 per foot, and upward.

FINANCIAL.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
93 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
96 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

Real Estate Loans.
Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.
SHELDON & WATERMAN,
30 Nixon's Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Notary Seals, Presses,
AND
BLANKS,
FURNISHED BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

CARPET CLEANING.
BOSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.,
44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago.
Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at the shortest notice. No charge for cartage. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

Patent Scaffold.
FREEDOM GATES will find ABNER GATES at 61 Hinman-st., near west end of Twenty-second-st.

ADVERTISING.
HOW AND WHERE
TO
ADVERTISE!

Among the marvels of Northwestern growth and material development, nothing has surpassed that of newspaper printing on what is called the co-operative plan. This economical plan originated in the Northwest, and is the outgrowth of Western enterprise.

In 1868, the Madison (Wisconsin) *Daily Journal* was supplying about twenty country newspapers with sheets, printed on one side, with news and general reading matter, selected from the daily issues of their journal. The other side of the sheet was left blank until received by the local publisher, who printed his editorials, local news, etc., upon it, thus completing the newspaper. No advertisements were printed on the sheets as issued by the Madison *Journal*. It occurred, however, to Mr. A. J. AIKENS, of the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, that this plan might be much improved, to the mutual advantage of the purchaser and the seller. His idea was, to supply sheets printed on one side with news, literary selections, etc., and a limited amount of advertisements, and that the profits from the advertisements would enable him to supply the half-printed sheets at the cost of white paper, or even less. Mr. AIKENS soon put his plan into execution, and it was very favorably received by publishers and advertisers. It at once superseded the other plan and became successful, leading to the establishment of similar printing offices in Chicago, New York City, Middletown, N. Y., St. Louis, and Nashville, Tenn. The genius and life of the system is in the advertising feature, which Mr. AIKENS invented, making the marvelous increase possible.

The growth of this enterprise for several years was gradual, but in the past two or three years it has been rapid. At the present time, about 1,300 newspapers are printed on this plan. The resources of the supplying offices are such, that they furnish paper which, in the variety and amount of contents and in mechanical execution, cannot be produced by the local offices without considerable addition to their expenditures.

The enterprise is no longer an experiment, but an established success, and the system is one yielding manifold advantages to advertisers as well as to local publishers.

Although the growth of this peculiar business has been very rapid at all the great centres, in this, as in all enterprises, the City of Chicago has outstripped all competitors. Of the thirteen hundred newspapers now being printed on this plan in the United States, SIX HUNDRED are printed in Chicago. Thus, by the genius and power of co-operative labor and skill, full one-half of all the weekly newspapers of the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are furnished with ready-printed paper from one of two great central offices in this city,—the CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe street, and A. N. KELLOGG, 77 Jackson street. These two great co-operative establishments print tens of thousands of newspaper sheets every day, and hundreds of thousands every week in the year.

Bringing within easy reach of the merchants, manufacturers, and business men of Chicago the reading millions of these imperial States—the heart of the continent—it is unquestionable that over three millions of prosperous adult people weekly read these newspapers.

From the four central points of the Southwest and the Northwest, are weekly issued the full editions of ONE THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS, distributed as follows:

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS.

Illinois	225	Wisconsin	100
Iowa	130	Michigan	80
Indiana	90	Minnesota	60
Missouri	85	Kansas and Nebraska	35
Southern States	140	Miscellaneous	76

Total newspapers, 1,000.

Advertisers can use the whole list of one thousand newspapers, or either of the *five subdivisions*:

1. One hundred newspapers.
2. One hundred and fifty newspapers (*a*).
3. One hundred and fifty newspapers (*b*).
4. Two hundred and fifty newspapers.
5. Three hundred and fifty newspapers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Ordinary advertising, 1 cent per line per paper.
Special notices, 1¼ cents.
Reading matter, 1½ cents.
On large orders a liberal discount will be made.

For circulars, estimates, and further information, apply to
Cook, Coburn & Co.,
CHICAGO,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Scandal Once More Assuming Shape.

Hints of Corruption and Fraud Outrivaling the Credit Mobilier.

Ex-Senator Cole's Chances for the Mission to Japan.

The Postmaster-General and the Baltimore Surveyorship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BALTIMORE SURVEYORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Baltimore politicians, backed by Postmaster-General Creswell, are now here endeavoring to secure the removal of Fulton, the editor of the *American*, from the Surveyorship of the port. Creswell's hostility to Fulton is so great that some time ago he proposed to establish a rival Republican newspaper in Baltimore to break down the *American*. The delegation are promised an interview with the President to-morrow.

THE JAPAN MISSION.

There is quite a strong contest going on over the appointment of Minister to Japan. It is well understood that the present Minister, DeLong, has been requested to resign. The appointment is claimed by the Pacific Coast, but there appears to be some difference as to the man. Ex-Senator Nye, who had DeLong made Minister in order to get him out of the way as a candidate for United States Senator from Nevada, is himself a candidate, but he is opposed by ex-Senator Cole, who wants the place. It is said that Cole has the confidence of the President, and will get the appointment. What is known as the "Pacific Coast Ring" is against Cole, and is strong for Nye.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Notwithstanding the frequent statements to the contrary, there seems to be a prevalent misunderstanding throughout the country relative to the legislation enacted at the last Congress with regard to the rate of postage, especially upon newspapers. A bill reducing the postage on letters to 2 cents did pass the House, but it failed in the Senate. The only legislation on the postal question at all which received the joint action of both Houses was the absolute repeal of the "franking privilege," and a provision on the Postal Appropriation bill, which says that after July 1 nothing shall pass free through the mails, consequently such matter as has heretofore been going free will be hereafter required to pay.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

There was a general feeling of dissatisfaction when Congress adjourned without having shed any light on the illegal corruption attending the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy. The rumor was on every tongue at the time that the Pacific Company had paid out $500,000 to the lobby and to members of Congress to allow the subsidy. It is very certain that the matter will not be allowed to drop, and that next winter the investigation will be continued. A promise is made of developments which will throw the Credit Mobilier scandal quite into the shade.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Superintendent of Foreign mails is informed that the Pacific Mail Company will dispatch a steamer to Honolulu on [illegible], from San Francisco. Mail service Kearney [illegible] on the Junction City & Fort Centre, Kansas, from Junction City to Clay April 16, the pay to be thirty-four miles, from [illegible] hereafter.

[illegible]

The Secretary of the Interior [illegible] Commissioner of the General Land [illegible] directed the just the land-grant to the Wisconsin [illegible] to adjust Railroad Company in accordance with [illegible] opinion of Attorney-General Williams, who holds that, while the said Company is bound to construct the road between Portage and Stevens Point, it is not necessary to begin at Portage in order to entitle it to lands for the portion constructed north of Stevens Point.

COTTON CLAIMS.

The Treasury Department has commenced paying the cotton claims filed under the act of May 18, 1872. Over 1,200 claims have been presented, covering over $6,000,000. More than one-half of them will be rejected on account of insufficient proof. Fifteen millions of the cotton fund remain in the Treasury. The claims being paid are for cotton seized by the Government agents after June, 1865.

GREENBACKS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $358,894,609.

SENATOR SUMNER

rides out daily, and, when within a couple of squares of his residence, leaves the carriage and walks home. This exercise, slight as it is, tires him considerably. Since his relapse, ten days ago, his physician has returned to the subcutaneous injection of morphine every other day, with the hope that this course of treatment will prevent the recurrence of the intense pain, which he has recently suffered at times in the region of the spinal column.

NEW YORK.

Large Capture of Smuggled Goods—Another Alleged Financial Irregularity—Steamer Sunk—The Bull's Head Bank—Wife-Murderer Sentenced to State Prison—George Francis Train—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—In regard to the seizure of $60,000 worth of goods on the Algeria, on Saturday, it has leaked out that the special service officers took their hint from the crockery crates washed ashore from the wreck of the Atlantic, in which quantities of smuggled silks were found concealed. They searched all similar crates on the Algeria, with the above result.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Comptroller has been instructed by the Board of Aldermen to sue for the recovery of half a million of dollars, Court-House funds, which have been traced to the private bank account, as alleged, of one of the Commissioners.

The steamer Elm City, from this city for New Haven, during a fog this morning, struck on the rocks at Throgg's Neck, in Long Island Sound, and sunk. No lives were lost.

William H. Merritt, Assistant Cashier of the Bulls Head Bank, gave bail, to-day, in $50,000 on the charge of embezzling $200,000 of the funds of the bank.

Bleakley, for the murder of his niece, will be tried on the 16th.

Josiah Morgan, for the murder of his wife, was, to-day, sentenced to six years in the State Prison.

George F. Ehering was arrested to-day for fatally beating his wife last night.

At the hearing to-day on a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Lucette Myers Armstrong, the witness in the Goodrich case, her counsel suggested the fixing of a reasonable amount of bail, and the District-Attorney made no objection. The woman was remanded to jail pending decision.

John Van Oden, late Cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank, was arrested on the suit of Stephen T. Gordon to recover $22,000 alleged to have been entrusted to Van Oden for investment, and converted to his own use. He was released on $25,000 bail.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank paid a second dividend to-day of 10 per cent.

In the case of George Francis Train, C. P. Daly to-day impaneled a jury to try the question of his sanity, after which the proceedings were adjourned until next Tuesday.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Peter Gilsey, one of the largest real estate dealers in this city, died this morning. He had been sick several months. He was a member of the Apollo Hall Democracy, and received the highest number of votes of any candidate for Alderman at the last election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 8.—Dr. C. J. Taggart, one of our leading physicians and most prominent citizens, died, at his residence here, this morning, at 5 o'clock, aged 49 years. His death resulted from blood poisoning, caught from attending a lady in child-birth. It has cast a gloom over the entire city. He was born in Byron, N. Y., removed to Beloit in 1862, and came here three years ago. He will be buried on Thursday afternoon, President Chapin, of Beloit, delivering the funeral address.

AURORA, Ill., April 8.—Mrs. Mary Knapp, the old centenarian of this town, died yesterday morning, aged 101 years and 1 month. Hers was one of the most natural of deaths. Gradually each sense has for months been fading, until, yesterday morning, the last flickering, vital spark of life went out.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Daniel Roberts, Alderman from the First Ward, died to-day from lockjaw, caused from a broken arm, being thrown from a buggy a few days ago. Both branches of the City Council held an extra session to-night, and passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Dr. M. K. Starke, a prominent physician of this city, died very suddenly last night of apoplexy.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strike of the Gas Men in New York—Riotous Conduct of the Strikers—The Horse-Car Conductors and the Eight-Hour Law—Printers' Strike in Cedar Rapids—The War of Races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon a gang of 250 New York Gas Company strikers marched across to the North Side Manhattan Gas Works, at Eighteenth street and Tenth avenue, and made an attack upon it, with the intention of penetrating to the valve-room and shutting off the supply of gas on hand from the street mains. The police were quickly on hand, however, and, by the vigorous use of their clubs, drove the rioters off.

At 7 this evening another demonstration was made in greater force, but the police charged upon the mob, and, after a short struggle, during which many heads were badly battered, put the rioters to flight. On the way over the strikers boasted that they were armed, but no pistol shots were fired in the affray.

A large force of police remained on guard around the Manhattan Works, but up to midnight no further disturbance occurred.

All the men, fifteen in number, employed in the North Side Manhattan Works, struck at 5 o'clock this evening.

The employees of the East Side Manhattan Gas Works at Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, will strike in the morning. This will leave the entire section of the city between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets in total darkness to-morrow night.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, April 8.—The men of the Manhattan Gas Company are expected to strike to-day. Adam Kesseland and John Bromnick, non-strikers, were followed into a street-car, last evening, and brutally beaten.

In view of the strike in this city, Brooklyn is making inquiry into the feasibility of the city furnishing its own gas.

The men on a strike at the New York Gas Company's works are about to march to the works of the Manhattan Company, to induce the workmen there to join them. The strikers are indignant against the Manhattan Company, whom they charge with supplying the customers of the New York Company by connecting with the pipes of the latter. Large bodies of police have been detailed to protect the men working from assault, several of whom have been waylaid.

The city car conductors are to strike on May 10 for eight hours and $3 per day, and the Mayor promised the tradesmen yesterday to look into the Eight-Hour law and see if he could compel its enforcement at the city works.

All the Germans and Italians who are in the New York Gas Works, are receiving orders of the foremen from interpreters. The Germans are the firemen, and the Italians the helpers. The latter say they will leave inside work as soon as the strikers go away from the outside.

NEW YORK, April 8—Evening.—The men employed at the Manhattan Gas Works have not quit work or manifested a disposition to strike. No disturbance occurred at the works of the Metropolitan and Harlem companies, and a strike is not apprehended. The rumor that connections are making with the mains of the New York Company for the purpose of supplying gas [illegible] by the officers of the other corporations [illegible] say it would probably cause a general [illegible] Company. [illegible] Vice-President of the New York [illegible] an abundance of [illegible] its ultimate success, and says more than the 200 [illegible] can be obtained, and the afternoon the supply [illegible] employed. Though in burning about as usual [illegible] off, the gas is little inconvenience anywhere. [illegible] there is

A committee of the Gas-Makers' Union [illegible] to Albany to ask the appointment of a commission by the Legislature to assess the value of the property of the Companies, with a view to their purchase by the city, and the enforcement of the Eight-hour law in the works. The strikers deny having contemplated any disorderly conduct, and say they expect help from the Union organizations in other cities, and appear determined to stick, expecting the co-operation of the other gas-men. The Company is equally determined, and says it will be able to give a full supply in a few days.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 8.—The compositors in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Daily Evening Republican* office, five in number, struck yesterday, on account of a colored printer named Ruff being given a case on the paper. The managing editor says that Ruff shall work in the office if every white compositor has to be discharged.

REIGN OF TERROR.

An Election for School Trustees in Fordham, N. Y., Ends in a Free Fight Between the Victors and Vanquished—Repetition of Scenes at Donnybrook Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Fordham was the scene of a terrible riot this afternoon. The personnel of the School Board has recently grown to be a question of great local importance, arising out of the conduct of Mr. J. B. Haskin, present President. It was alleged that he had forced through a resolution authorizing the abandonment of one of the school-houses, and the purchase of a number of swamp lots, offered by himself, whereon to erect a new one, at a sum far above their real value. Charges were preferred against him, and an investigation was had, which resulted in a verdict of "not proven." Many citizens were not satisfied, and two parties were formed, one Haskin, and the other anti-Haskin. To-day was set apart for the election of a new Board of School Trustees. The citizens attended the polls in large numbers, and much excitement existed. The Haskin party was defeated. This afternoon there was to be a meeting of the Board, but when the anti-Haskin Trustees arrived they found the door locked. It was quickly broken open by the crowd which had assembled. Mr. Haskin was presiding over a meeting of his followers. The crowd made a rush into the room, and deposed him, and Mr. Fordham Morris was elected in his place. This angered the Haskin party, and they quickly attacked the Morris crowd. The scene which ensued was disgraceful in the extreme. Chairs and tables were broken up for weapons, and both sides pitched in with the ferocity of tigers. A large body of police soon arrived and laid about lustily with their clubs, but without effect, except to drive the rioters into the street. Here the contest was renewed with undiminished vigor, and large additions being constantly made to both factions, it soon developed into the proportions of a pitched battle. On the departure of the last train for this city the fighting was still going on. It was impossible to learn if any person had been killed, but witnesses say they saw many of the rioters carried off the field, and it is fair to infer that several are dangerously, if not mortally, wounded.

Shooting Affray.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Peter E. Blow, a nephew of Hon. Henry T. Blow, late United States Minister to Brazil, was shot three times, and severely wounded, at the School of Mines, in Rolla, Mo., yesterday, by John McCowan. Both of the young men are students at the School of Mines, and the affair grew out of the taking of a gun from the armory of the school, of which young Blow had charge.

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Details of the Republican Defeat in Connecticut.

Municipal Elections in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Elsewhere.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—Returns from every town in the State give Haven, Republican, 39,200; Ingersoll, Democrat, 44,900; Smith, Temperance, 2,091. Ingersoll's majority is 3,609. In the First Congressional District, Gen. Hawley, Republican, is re-elected by 1,382 majority; in the Second District, Kellogg, Republican, is re-elected by 587 majority; in the Third District, Starkweather, Republican, is re-elected by 1,521 majority; in the Fourth District, Barnum, Democrat, is re-elected by 1,440 majority. The Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate, and the Democrats a majority of from 12 to 18 in the House.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 8.—Ingersoll, for Governor, has a majority in the State of 3,610 over the other candidates. The Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The Democrats will have a majority of 10 in the Lower House.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—Complete returns at the *Courant* office, mostly official, make the vote for Governor as follows: Havens, 39,337; Ingersoll, 45,177; Smith, 2,397. Ingersoll's majority, 3,443.

The Senate is 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Last year it was 15 Republicans to 6 Democrats. The House is 109 Republicans to 132 Democrats. Last year, 130 Republicans to 111 Democrats.

Hawley's majority for Congress in the First District is 1,280; Kellogg, in the Second, 509; Starkweather, in the Third, 1,548; and Barnum's, in the Fourth, 1,675.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—Returns of yesterday's election show that all of the Democratic city ticket is elected, the Mayor by 170 majority, and the City Solicitor by a still smaller majority. Baber and Rickley, Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are both elected. The Democrats elected seven out of eleven Councilmen. The Council now stands, Democrats, 8; Republicans, 8; independent, 3. One peculiar feature of the election was the defeat of Theodore Comstock, who has served his ward as Councilman for twenty years. The ward is strongly Republican, but W. K. Kent, Democrat, was elected by 29 majority.

In this State, Circleville elected a Republican Mayor and a Constitutional Delegate, and nearly all their ticket.

The Republican ticket is elected in Shelby County.

The Democrats were successful in Dayton, Wooster, Chillicothe, Marion, Crestline, and Middleton.

The Independent ticket is elected in Lancaster.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 8.—The result of yesterday's election was the choice of Jones, Democrat, as Mayor, by about 200 majority, together with the City Solicitor and Judge of the Police Court. The Republicans elect the Prosecutor of the Police Court, Trustee of Cemeteries, and six of the eight Councilmen. On a test vote the Republicans have a decided majority. Hon. M. R. Waite was unanimously elected to the Constitutional Convention. Scribner, Democrat, gains on Kellogg, and may be elected.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Full city returns give Johnson, Democrat, 1,600 majority; Marchant, Liberal Republican, for Police Court Judge, 1,875; Remlein, Democrat, for Trustee of the Water Works, 1,859; Campbell, Republican, for Prosecuting-Attorney for Police, 250. Between the Republican and Liberal Republican candidates for City Solicitor, the vote is so close that only the official returns will determine which is elected.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, April 8.—At the city election to-day, the People's ticket was elected by a small majority. The issues were of a local character, and there is much rejoicing over the result.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 8.—The city charter election here yesterday resulted in a complete victory for the Democratic and Liberal party. Jacob Krohn, Democrat, for Mayor, beats Michael Lawver, Republican, by 272. The city Councilmen stand 5 Democrats and 1 Republican. The Democrats were jubilant last night, and there is great rejoicing over the result.

GENESEO, Ill., April 8.—At the city election, held here yesterday, which was warmly contested, the following candidates were elected by small majorities: W. P. Cook, Mayor; Simon S. Ott and James Morton, Aldermen, and Frank H. McArthur, Police Magistrate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—In the municipal election here to-day the Liberals elected Charles E. Hay Mayor. They also elected the City Treasurer and City-Attorney by majorities ranging from 100 to 400. They elect two out of [illegible] Aldermen. This, however, leaves the City Council Republican. The Republicans elect [illegible] Marshal.

IOWA.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The [illegible] Iowa, elected their Mayor [illegible] of Keokuk.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 8.—The [illegible] quietly. A very light vote was polled. [illegible] Democrats elected A. H. Peasaly Mayor by [illegible] seven majority, and their Treasurer, Recorder, and Auditor by small majorities. They also have a majority in the Council, it standing seven Democrats and three Republicans. The Republicans elect their Marshal, Assessor, and City Attorney by good majorities.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 8.—At the election yesterday Fred Heake was elected City Clerk; Chris Wunderlich, Marshal; W. Koch, Collector; C. Ohning, Treasurer—all Republicans, except the Clerk. Seven out of the twelve Councilmen elected are Republicans. The contest was not partisan on any office.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., April 8.—Gen. F. M. Case, the citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected by 150 majority yesterday. The Republicans have most of the other general officers, and 8 of the 12 Aldermen, including those elected yesterday and those holding over.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Democrats in the election for minor local officers to-day elected their candidates by 1,500 majority, and gained three Supervisors.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, April 8.—At the Erie investigation to-day, John H. Comer testified that Gould told him money was paid to Belden, but it was for Attorney-General Barlow; he said it was intended to purchase his friendship.

Gen. Barlow testified that he never received any money from Gould or from the Erie Directors.

The Committee adjourned to the residence of O'Doherty, he being too sick to leave his room. He made a long explanation of his connection with the revolution, and said he did not believe Mr. Watson would be allowed to remain President of the Erie long in peace. The witness said: I have memoranda of the names of members of the Legislature who were paid money by the Directors of the Erie Railroad for services in the Legislature. I have a copy of these names, which I will give the Committee in confidence, but I will not give them to be published, as I don't consider it would be fair to do so without better evidence of their correctness. O'Doherty then gave a slip, containing the names of Senators and Assemblymen who are said to have received money, to the Chairman of the Committee.

Suicide or Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., April 8.—The citizens of Geneva were startled yesterday afternoon by the report that the body of a man had been found lying in the road on the farm of Martin Shock, about a mile and a half east of Geneva, by a farmer who was fixing up his fence. In the absence of of the Coroner, Justice McWayne ordered the remains brought to Geneva, and an inquest will be held to-day. The body appeared to have lain there some five or six weeks. A rope and razor were found by his side. He was not identified.

Elgin Butter and Cheese Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 8.—To-day is the regular sale day for butter and cheese. Owing to the heavy snow storm, but few of the factorymen put in an appearance. Several new rules were adopted in the preparation of summer work. There are now eighty-seven members of the Board, representing largely the dairy interest of Illinois. Sales: Cream cheese, 8,000 lbs, 13½c; common cheese, 8,000 lbs, 12c; butter, 6,000 lbs, at an average of 36½c. The Board adjourned for two weeks.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—In financial circles public interest still centres in the money question. At the opening currency loans were renewed at 3-16 to ¼, and during the greater part of the day new business was at ¼ and interest, with exceptional loans as high as 5-16. Borrowers made their loans earlier in the day than usual, so that at 3 o'clock most of the bank accounts were made up, and money dropped off to 1-16 per diem, with loans still later at 7 per cent gold per annum. Money is pouring in from other points, but the receipts of currency thus far consist chiefly of National Bank notes. These will undoubtedly be turned into the Treasury on Thursday in payment for Government gold. The express companies yesterday and to-day received in the aggregate about $3,500,000 in currency, of which $1,500,000 was from the West, and $2,000,000 from the East, South, and Southwest.

GOLD

was weak, the natural result of the sales for "bull" account during Saturday and Monday, and the announcement from London that £516,000 sterling had gone into the Bank of England to-day on balances. The price ranged from 118⅝ to 118.

STOCKS

were weak, and declined from ¼ to 5 per cent in the morning, but after 3 o'clock there was a decided change for the better on account of the easy money and the announcement from Washington that the legal tender circulation had increased $321,000.

BONDS.

Governments were firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour met with a limited inquiry, and with more liberal arrivals, prices favor buyers. Most grades are very heavy and the assortment is better. Choice and favorite family brands are in limited request. Shipping brands are scarce. Sales 6,900 brls; receipts 15,150 brls. Wheat opened firmer, advices from Liverpool being more hopeful, but the marked closed lower and very unsettled. The demand is chiefly for export and confined to spring. Sales 21,300 bu; receipts 2,000 bu. Pork was moderately active and firmer, with sales of 150 brls new mess at $15.87½ for future delivery, 500 brls June, last evening at $17.40, and to-day, 2,500 brls for April 16 at $17.35. Receipts, 492 packages. In cut meats there was a light business, embracing about 1,000 smoked hams, light, at 14c; 500 do shoulders do at 8¾@9c, and 120 brls pickled do at 7¾c; pickled bellies are quoted weak. Receipts, 4,761 packages. Bacon was quiet and steady; Western long clear is about 9c, and city do 9¼@9½c; 200 boxes long clear, f. o. b. at Boston, at 9¼c. Lard was lower and moderately active, with sales of 50 tierces Western kettle to arrive at 9½c for future delivery; 250 tierces for April at 8¾c, and 1,500 tierces for May at 9 1-16c. Receipts 2,046 pkgs and 105 kegs.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Raining this morning at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Toronto, and Kingston. Thermometer at Corinne, Utah, 28 degrees; Pembina, 19; Duluth, 38; Escanaba, 29; Chicago, 33 degrees; Lake Huron, 32 degrees; Detroit, 40 degrees; Buffalo, 41 degrees; Albany, 36 degrees; Quebec, 29 degrees; Boston, 46 degrees; New York, 44 degrees; Washington, 55 degrees; Charleston, 68 degrees; Jacksonville, Fla., 54 degrees; Key West, 78 degrees; New Orleans, 70 degrees; Nashville, 72 degrees; Cincinnati, 50 degrees; St. Louis, 37 degrees.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Probabilities—The storm-centre in the Ohio Valley will probably move, on Wednesday, over the Middle States, to Southern New England. For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather. For the Middle States, easterly winds, increasing to brisk, with rain. For New England, increasing northeast winds, threatening and rainy weather. For the Lower Lakes, northeast winds, backing to northwest, with rain or snow. For the Upper Lakes, northerly winds, with cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Mobile, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—A heavy rain-storm has prevailed here since Sunday night, and much rain has fallen throughout the State.

Heavy snow has fallen in various parts of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 8.—A snow storm set in last night from the northwest, and it is still snowing (2 p. m.). Report says there is one foot of snow at Buffalo, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, west of Brookville. It is feared that a [illegible] of the fruit has been killed.

DUBUQUE, [illegible] storm prevailed [illegible] Northern Iowa [illegible] 8.—A heavy blinding snow abating to-night, [illegible] morning over the whole of depth of four or five inches, with no prospect of [illegible] has fallen to a [illegible] level.

THE INDIANS.

The Modocs—Another Council—"Nez Perces" Threaten War—Depredations in Nebraska.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night, says Joseph's band of "Nez Perces" Indians held a council with Superintendent Odenel, and told him positively they would not go to the reservation, but will remain in the Walla-Walla Valley and allow no whites to settle there.

A Yreka dispatch, April 6, says Boston Charley visited the camp with a message from Jack requesting Canby and Gillem to meet him at the lava-bed for another talk. The offer was declined, together with several others of a similar character, the Commissioners fearing treachery. Jack told them they must meet on equal terms or not talk any more. Yesterday, Col. Mason moved his forces closer to Jack's cave. There was no opposition. "Boston" came again and said that Jack would meet, with five men on each side, the following day. The Commissioners agreed, as one more effort for peace, and stated, as a final proposition, that the Indians must surrender and leave the lava-bed. The Modocs held a council themselves, debating the terms, which do not vary from the first, although no particular place of removal will be insisted upon. If the Modocs refuse to accept the terms, Gillem will do his duty to end the farce, if possible to do so.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—Thieving bands of Indians are numerous in the western portion of this State. Several raids for horses have been made within the last few days. On Sunday a party attempted to run off stock near North Platte Station. They were fired upon by a herder, who killed one Indian and captured two pack-ponies. From the Indian who was killed was taken a bill that had been in possession of Hildebrand, one of the men who was found murdered on the South Fork a few days ago.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg, and Europa, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—Steamships Celtic and City of Paris, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, April 8.—The Anchor Line steamship India, from Glasgow for New York, was ashore in the Clyde, off the mouth of the river Leven, but is now all right; no damage reported.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived—Steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., April 8.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

Another Uxoricide.

EASTON, Pa., April 8.—A Mrs. Crouse has been murdered by her husband in Smithtown, a suburb of this place. Crouse was arrested. He had been drinking hard, and, coming home, brutally beat his wife. Crouse's father interfered, and was himself severely cut and beaten. Mrs. Crouse remained insensible until her death.

GEYSERS.

The Mystery of the Geysers Explained.

Bunsen's Theory---A Perfect Artificial Geyser.

The Most Wonderful Region in the World.

Prof. E. Andrews Before the Academy of Sciences.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held last evening at No. 6 Sixteenth street; the Vice-President, Dr. H. A. Johnson, in the chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and Dr. E. A. Andrews proceeded to exhibit the working of a small but complete apparatus, illustrative of the above phenomenon, accompanying it with an ample verbal explanation, which was listened to with great interest.

GEYSERS

have been known to exist for several centuries. A picture of the great geyser of Iceland has for generations been the wonder of all the children who studied geography. It was considered not only the greatest natural curiosity of that island, but it has always ranked among the wonders of the world. In Cornell's Physical Geography for Schools, published in 1872 by D. Appleton & Co., the author says of the Iceland geysers: "They are the most remarkable hot springs known." All that should now be changed. In less than five years it has been proved that at the head waters of the Madison River, a branch of the Missouri, there are a great number of geysers, some of which throw up when in action mud and water to a height of more than 200 feet. Previous to 1869 they were known only to a few trappers. In the summer of that year, Messrs. Cook and Folsom ascended the Valley of the Yellowstone and crossed over the ridge to the Fire-Hole River, a branch of the Madison, which, with the Jefferson and the Gallatin, unite at Gallatin City to form the Missouri. The accounts they gave of the wonderful geysers in the Valley of the Fire-Hole prompted Gen. Washburn to form a party to visit them in 1870. Lieut. Doane, of the Second Cavalry, gave a graphic and glowing account of them, and Mr. W. P. Langford published in the May and June numbers of *Scribner's Magazine* illustrated papers, which at once made the world acquainted with these marvelous wonders. In 1871, and in 1872, United States Geologist Dr. F. V. Hayden and Col. J. W. Barlow, of this city, one of Gen. Sheridan's staff, visited the Upper Yellowstone Valley, and made most valuable reports of this region. So impressed was Congress with the importance of this mountain district that, by an act approved March 1, 1872, they formed it into a

PUBLIC PARK,

to be held and used as such by the people of the United States forever. The north line of the park runs through the junction of Gardner's River with the Yellowstone, and is to extend east to a point 10 miles east of the most easterly shore of Yellowstone Lake; thence due south to the parallel of latitude passing 10 miles south of the most southerly point of the lake; thence west to the meridian, passing 15 miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north to the latitude of the junction of the Gardner and Yellowstone Rivers, and thence east to the place of beginning. The park certainly embraces one of the most wonderful regions on the globe; though of course its natural curiosities are almost entirely different from those of the Yosemite Valley. With a good map its location can be readily found. Yellowstone Lake is 7,427 feet above the sea, and it is surrounded by ranges of mountains from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, the summits of which are covered with snow the year round. During the months of June, July, and August the air is clear and invigorating, with scarcely ever any storms, and the thermometer frequently sinks as low as 20 degrees.

As all our readers will want to visit the Yellowstone Park, the question

HOW TO GET THERE

is important. Till the opening of the Northern Pacific Railway up the Valley of the Yellowstone, the journey must be long, hard, and expensive. Two routes are open to those who must go this year. First, go to Corinne, by the Union Pacific Railway; thence you have some four or five days' staging, night as well as day, to Virginia City, Montana; thence to Bozman and Fort Ellis, perhaps a couple of days more. Thence, by pack train, it will take four or five days to reach the foot of Yellowstone Lake. But the latter section of the journey is through scenery that is worth almost any amount of labor and money to see. The trail leads directly along the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone, where, for many miles, the [illegible] seethes and foams between perpendicular [illegible] of rock hundreds of feet high. At the [illegible] upper one are the falls of the Yellowstone, [illegible]. Of course, 125 feet high, and the lo[wer] [illegible] with those of the [illegible] they do not compare in [illegible] ever be the wonder and Yosemite, but the[y] [illegible] the tourist. Ten miles above the admiration [illegible] Mud Volcano is passed, having an the falls [illegible] feet in diameter at the top, and at orifices spouting up an immense volume of mud and water 30 to 40 feet high.

Visitors should remain around Yellowstone Lake, set as it is in an amphitheatre of splendid snow-capped mountains, for a week or two. The great Geyser Basin on the Fire-Hole River is about 80 miles west of the north end of Yellowstone Lake. Of these geysers spouting water and steam 200 to 250 feet high, we need not speak here in detail. They are more than twice as active as those of Iceland, and, of course, the more wonderful.

As to the other route, the Northern Pacific Railway will be finished to the Missouri by the 1st of May. It will take from two to three days to reach the crossing of the Missouri through Minnesota and Dakota. We are not sure of the time thence by steamer to Fort Benton, say four or five days at least. Thence to Helena and Fort Ellis it would require two or three days, perhaps more. But during the present summer the line will be pushed far up the Yellowstone, and by the close of the next season it will probably reach Bozman, within considerably less than 100 miles from the geysers.

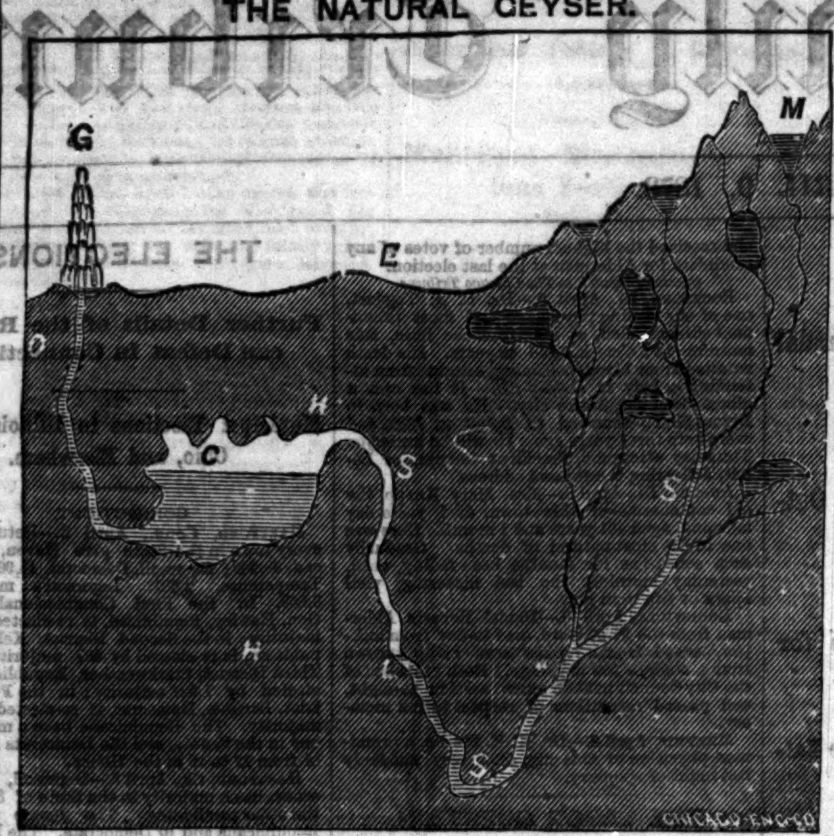
BUNSEN'S THEORY.

Bunsen suggested the following explanation of the phenomena, which Prof. Tyndall indorses: If a deep pit extend down into the heated rocks, the water in the deeper parts will require a greater heat to make it boil than that above, because it is under greater pressure. Suppose the whole of the water to be brought nearly to the boiling point, that below being, of course, hotter than that near the surface. Now, if a belch of steam be forced from some neighboring cavern into the bottom of the pit, it may lift the whole column of water several feet, bringing every portion of it so much nearer to the surface. The water which, when lower down, was barely prevented by the pressure from boiling, being now relieved of part of that pressure, would boil actively for a short time, creating a great amount of steam, which might rush furiously up, carrying a good deal of water mingled with it into the air, and thus produce an effect much like that actually observed in nature. Prof. Tyndall illustrated this by a perpendicular iron tube, six feet long, filled with water. He produced the effect which he desired by building a fire around the middle of it, and thus causing the steam and hot water to fly from the top.

It is evident, however, that this sort of eruption would consist of mingled steam, foam, and spray, and would be very brief in its duration, for it would take but a minute or two to blow off the steam and water of the upper half of the pit; besides the conversion of part of the water into steam would consume the surplus heat, and instantly lower the temperature of the remainder enough to arrest the eruption. Now, Maj. Barlow, an eminent engineer of the United States Army, after examining the geysers of the Yellowstone, says that they play a solid stream of clear water, without break or foam, which, in some instances, is sustained for half an hour or even an hour, and that the blowing off of steam comes at the close.

In this respect, the artificial geyser above figured comes much nearer to Nature, for it throws for a considerable time its stream of clear water, and then at the close discharges its steam besides keeping its periodic times of eruption and repose with great regularity. It would seem, therefore, that Bunsen's theory, though ingenious, does not give us the true explanation of geyser activity.

THE NATURAL GEYSER.



Professor Andrews' Explanation of the Natural Geyser.

G.—Geyser in action.

M.—Mountains furnishing a supply of cold water.

S. S. S.—Supply crevices or channels in the rocks, through which the water makes its way to the region of heated caverns.

H. H.—Rocks heated by volcanic action, which, in geyser regions, are full of caverns.

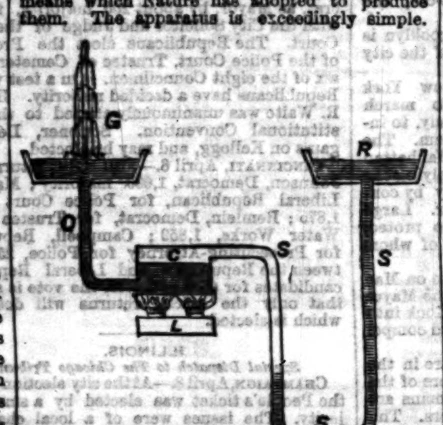
C.—Cavern, with the supply channel entering its top and the outlet, O, leaving it near the bottom. In this cavern the water is heated to the boiling point, and the steam, accumulating in the top, furnishes the force for the play of the geyser. As the pressure of the steam increases it forces the cold water back down the supply channel S, until it reaches some point L, where the pressure from the further side of the inverted syphon equals that of the steam. The cold water, being no longer admitted to the cavern, the hot water in it boils more and more furiously, causing a rapid increase of the pressure of the steam, thus forcing the hot water out with great velocity through the channel O into the air, producing the spouting or "eruption" of the geyser.

When the water in the cavern is all driven out down to the level of the point where the outlet O leaves it, the steam escapes, rushing out with a loud roar, and relieving the pressure, which kept back the waters of the supply channel S. S. S. The cold water, therefore, no longer meeting any resistance, rushes into the cavern, cooling it off, and putting an end to all the eruptive phenomena. Everything now remains quiet, until the water in the cavern is again heated sufficiently to produce a new supply of steam, and thus set in motion a new eruption.

The source of the water is here represented as in the mountains, because that seems to be the fact in nature, but it is not necessary to the action of a geyser that the sources of the water should be at any higher elevation than the mouth of the outlet.

REMARKS.

The above description and diagrams are from Prof. Edmund Andrews, of the Chicago Medical College, to whom the scientific world is indebted for the invention of a very simple apparatus by which every phenomena of the geysers are reproduced. It follows that his explanation is the true one, and the mystery which has always been associated with them is therefore fully explained. It is proper that America, having by far the most wonderful geyser region in the world, should, through one of her scientific men, give to mankind an explanation of the means which Nature has adopted to produce them. The apparatus is exceedingly simple.



Explanation of the Artificial Geyser.

R.—Reservoir of water representing the mountain supply of the natural geyser.

S. S. S.—Supply pipe which should descend 3 or 4 feet, and then rise to the boiler.

C.—Boiler representing the heated cavern of the natural geyser. The supply pipe *S. S. S.* enters the top of it.

L.—Lamp for heating the boiler.

O.—Discharge pipe, which should leave the boiler at the lower part. The orifice at the top of the discharge pipe should be considerably smaller than the supply pipe, *S. S. S.*

G.—The jet of water thrown during the eruption.

This apparatus has its regular periods of eruption and repose. It first throws a steady stream of clear boiling water, and at the close follows it with a swift out-rush of steam, as in the natural geysers of the Yellowstone.

The reservoir C may be a common tin cup holding a pint or more, with a cover solder[ed on] the top, and a small tin tube enter[ing] the bottom on from the right and leaving [illegible] attach a small india-rubber tube, con[illegible] the left. To these [illegible] the one on the right [illegible] of cold water. The with the [illegible] of that on the left should be upper [illegible] by having a very small glass tube [fa]stened in the end of it, which will increase the height to which the water and steam are thrown. The only use of the left-hand reservoir is to catch the water as it falls back af[ter] the eruption. Five dollars will pay for this simple apparatus, and $10 would provide one for every school in the land. It will not only be a very interesting toy, but it explains perfectly one of the most wonderful of Nature's mysteries,—of course, by the genius of Dr. Andrews, a mystery no longer.

After Dr. Andrews had concluded, a few questions were put, and several short speeches made on the subject by gentlemen present, who all agreed that the theory advanced was a complete and simple explanation of the phenomena called Geysers.

On motion, Dr. Andrews was appointed a committee, with power to select associates, to prepare a model Geyser apparatus to be placed in the new rooms of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the human race. Yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allays inflammation and cleanses them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints; and it cures bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

Country Merchants.

You have laid in your spring stock. Next thing, you want to sell it. We can help you. Our (or rather your) *Pictorial Advertiser* will do it. Apparently published by you in your own town. Full of pictures and advertisements to "hit" your business. You cannot afford to do without it. The best advertising medium in existence. Call and see us, or send for samples. Pictorial Advertising and Printing Company, Nos. 5 to 9 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Millinery Opening.

Hewes & Prescott, milliners, No. 258 Wabash avenue, have their opening to-day and to-morrow. All the ladies are expected to be present, regardless of wind and weather. All the new spring styles, and many novelties, will be on exhibition there, and, as all ladies are interested in these nice things, all who fail to be there will miss a good opportunity.

Change of Time.

The Michigan Central night train for Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, via Peru Road, now leaves the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 9:10 p. m. instead of 5:15 p. m. as heretofore. A sleeping car is run through to Indianapolis.

—We understand that the Governor of Georgia has issued invitations to the Governors of twenty-two Western and Southern States and the Mayors of 133 cities, together with the members of the Committee on Water Lines of Congress (Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, Chairman) to take part in the deliberations of the convention to be held in Atlanta on the 20th of May, to take into consideration the subject of water communication with the ocean through the State of Georgia.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education--Cancellation of the Dearborn School Lease--What Shall be Done With the School Lands?--Changes of Text Books Recommended--Resignations and Appointments.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday evening, President King in the Chair. Present, Inspectors Stone, Hesing, Wells, Wilce, Hambleton, Prussing, Sheldon, Richberg, Goggin, Calkins, Bishop, Runyan.

Mr. Wilce offered a resolution for the opening of a north and south fourteen foot alley through the Jones school lot, which was adopted.

The Committee on Finance recommended the payment of bills to the amount of $1,797.51, and it was so ordered.

The Committee on the School Fund property reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to prepare the necessary papers for cancelling the lease made to Rand & McNally of the Dearborn School lot, on certain terms agreed on, the lot to be hereafter sold, if the Board so decide.

This led to a discussion, in which several of the members expressed themselves in favor of selling all the school lands not used for school purposes, and investing the proceeds in city 7 per cent bonds. It was agreed that that would be a more profitable operation for the school fund than to lease the land for the low amounts inevitably received.

The same Committee reported in favor of selling the 191 acres of school lands near the Sharpshooters' Park, and that the clerk proceed to advertise for bids.

The report was agreed to.

The same Committee reported in favor of dealing in the same way with some land in the s w ¼ Sec. 11, 37, 14, on the Calumet River.

It was agreed to.

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, reported recommending only the following changes in books used in the schools: Dalton's Physiology instead of Huxley's & Youman's; Bowen's or Perry's Political Economy—the pupil to choose which he [illegible] instead of in place of Wayland's; Boise's Iliad [illegible] of Owens'; Dalton's Physiology in [illegible] School. The [Hux]ley and Youmann's in the [illegible] all pupils above the Committee recommend [illegible] required to provide themselves with sch[ool] dictionaries, and those of the primary grades [illegible] grades with primary dictionaries. [illegible] higher [illegible] report was laid over for a month under [the] rules.

The resignation of Anna E. Bushnell, Sarah M. Gibbs, Charly E. Hutchings, and Louise M. Dunning were accepted.

Miss Lula A. Lank was appointed German teacher for the Lincoln School.

M. Campbell, Kittie O'Brien, Gertrude, M. Tenney, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Mrs. M. Smith, Caroline H. Herrick, Lizzie T. Ambrose, Hattie E. Winegar, Clara A. Allen, Joanna A. Fitzgerald, Joanna E. Powell, Bessie V. Pippar, Viola Williams, Emma B. Wait, Lizzie Powers, Mary Ball, Mrs. E. J. Dewey, Emily S. Merriman, Myrtilla Colbert, Louise C. Wright, Minnie M. Hanna, Mary A. Miller, Lucy A. Christian, Jennie Thompson, Martha D. Brisse, E. Hatterman, Rose C. Kellner, Mrs. M. C. Hanning, Frances C. Shipman, Mattie Howard, and Alicia Aiken were confirmed.

Partial certificates were ordered given to Sara M. Smith, Lizzie H. Patterson, Mary E. Baker, Mrs. Ellen A. Campbell, Zilpha A. Vandercook, Eloise O. Randall, Maggie T. Gill, and Emily A. Williams.

The summary of attendance for March shows that 32,248 children were enrolled; 29,820 were belonging, and 27,681 were in daily attendance.

Miss Maggie Sullivan was appointed First Assistant at the Pearson Street School.

A resolution authorizing the immediate purchase of Chambers' Cyclopedia and Thomas' Biographical Dictionary for the Washington School, and for the other grammar schools from time to time, from the Burr fund, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Superintendent reported that there were 635 deaths in March, 347 males and 288 females. There were 81 deaths by convulsions, 60 by consumption, 31 by puerperal fever, 41 by pneumonia, and 35 by small-pox. The mortality by Wards was as follows: Second Ward, 4; Third, 22; Fourth, 19; Fifth, 31; Sixth, 40; Seventh, 33; Eighth, 63; Ninth, 51; Tenth, 22; Eleventh, 24; Twelfth, 13; Thirteenth, 15; Fourteenth, 15; Fifteenth, 87; Sixteenth, 49; Seventeenth, 33; Eighteenth, 29; Nineteenth, 6; Twentieth, 4. The most marked feature of the mortality is the increase of puerperal diseases and the decrease of small-pox. Generally, the health of the city is good. During the month 168 cases of small-pox were reported.

The number of deaths last week was 149—85 males and 64 females. This is 7 less than for the preceding week. There were 23 deaths by convulsions, 16 by pneumonia, and 8 by small-pox. The mean daily temperature was 46 degrees, while for the same week in 1872 it was 39. The range of temperature was 53, and it is surprising that the mortality was not higher. The highest death-rate was in the Sixteenth Ward, and the lowest in the Thirteenth. The decrease in small-pox is slight, but during the same week last year there were 22 deaths.

The scavenger contract was let to Alexander Bell, at $119 a day.

Dr. Reed was re-elected Health Officer.

A Queer Tragedy in Colorado.

A tall, ungainly Kentuckian who turned up as a school teacher in El Paso County, Cal., and disgusted the more intelligent settlers by his habit of spelling God with a small "g," became desperately enamored of a young woman of the neighborhood, and, in trying to account for her coldness, concluded that an old, decrepit man living with her father had forestalled him. Infuriated by this thought, he went to her house with a revolver, fired one shot at the girl and another at the wondering old chap, but missed them both, and, disgusted with his poor marksmanship, put the pistol's muzzle in his own mouth, and placed the last bullet where "it would do the most good."

WASHINGTON.

A Ninety-Year Old Capitolian.

His Recollections of the Capital City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1873.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

To talk with a man 89 years of age, who has passed all his life on one spot, and has a good memory for all the incidents respecting it, is in itself instructive. If your acquaintance should chance to have passed all his life on the site of the Capital City, and is able to recollect distinctly events between 1797 and 1873, you will converse with him with perhaps greater satisfaction than with the oldest denizen of any other town in America, because his experience will span the entire personal life of the nation.

There are in Washington several old men who

RECOLLECT GEN. WASHINGTON.

One of them is Noble Hurdle, of Georgetown, living at No. 176 High street, who is said to be 96 years old, and to have a grandchild past 40. Another, Christian Hines, I went to see a few days ago, who was 89 years of age, and was an object of curiosity for relic-hunters and people who wish to ask questions on old sites and points of interest. At the age of 82, he published, at his own expense, a pamphlet of 96 pages, entitled "Early Recollections of Washington City;" but he was in very straitened circumstances, and the little book was not remunerative, so that much which he might have committed to print was allowed to go to waste. He had a clear apprehension, however, that, in his remarkable old age and keen memory, Providence had left him some dignity worth living for in being of use to the future historians of the city. This consciousness lightened up his face, and seemed to give increased tenacity to his memory, for he would sometimes make flights of reminiscence, impelled by the strong desire of giving help to literary folks, by which results were obtained as satisfactory to himself as to his hearers.

A VISIT.

One blustering Sunday I sought the old man's tenement, on Twentieth street, between H street and Pennsylvania avenue. It was the last piece of property which he retained out of a large portion of the block which had belonged to his family, and here he had attended to an old furniture and junk-store as long as he was able to get about, but had finally been driven by rheumatism and increasing infirmities to the upper-story, where he resided in a lonely way with his niece, who was very deaf, and who shared the solitude and gave him some little help. The lower portion of the store was filled with everything quaint under the sun, and the loft where the old man lived consisted of three rooms, without carpets or ploster, two of which were forward of a partition which divided the loft crosswise, and in one of these forward rooms Mr. Hines slept, and in the other had his frugal meal cooked. He lived almost wholly upon his pension of a few dollars a quarter, received from the Government for his services in the War of 1812, which he entered as a private, and became a Lieutenant at the time of the Battle of Bladensburg, in which he was engaged. In the same company appear the names of the Bealls, Millers, Milburns, Shepherds, Goldsboroughs, and many other families well known in Washington.

CHRISTIAN HINES

was a fine-looking old man, and, old as he was, there was another brother, aged 93, resident in Washington, who, he said, was in much better health and memory than himself. This brother lived on Eleventh street, near S. There were thirteen children in the family, whose common father had been an emigrant from Germany to Pennsylvania, and, by his partial knowledge of the English language, was recommended to an emigrant Captain as a proper person to procure a vessel-load of people to come out to Maryland. With these emigrants, the elder Hines settled in Montgomery County, Md., about thirty years before the Revolution. He was, therefore, in Montgomery County when Braddock's army marched through it from Georgetown to Frederick. Christian Hines was brought up in Georgetown, which he describes as "pretty much of a mud-hole" before the Capitol was built on the other side of Rock Creek.

HIS FIRST RECOLLECTION

is that of [illegible], with some of the neighbors, to see the President's House, which was then just rising above the basement story. He recollects that some cakes were bought for the children at a bake-house, kept in a small frame building, which relied for custom upon the laborers who were building the White House.

At 14 years of age, he was put in a clothing-store which a Georgetown merchant established at Greenleaf's Point; and of this episode he gives a very complete account. He passed but one house between Georgetown and the President's, except two well-known blocks called the Six and Seven Buildings. The road led by F street to Eleventh, and thence across to the Island. There was not a single house on the Avenue, from the President's to the Capitol. Many acres of elegant forest trees bordered the Avenue, on what is now the promenade side. An insecure causeway crossed Tiber Creek, with berries growing in the marsh close to the bridge; and the old man remembered the sweetness of those berries more than any of the prospects which might have been supposed to touch his imagination in the Government town. Across the bridge he plunged into the woods, and then, emerging, he saw that a vast plain of old fields extended to the river, with a few of the fruit-trees of old farms standing up at places in it; and there were no houses in all the view, except some speculative edifices called the "Twenty Buildings," an old mansion, and some farmers' shanties, already condemned.

SETTLING THE TOWN.

The store being a failure, young Hines went to school, next door to the house of the Rev. Stephen Balch, in Georgetown, until 1798. At this time, business got to be relatively brisk in Washington, and many strangers moved in. Some settled at the Navy-Yard; a few about the Capitol; but the most about the Treasury Office, and along F street, beyond the Treasury, as far as St. Patrick's Church. The F street neighborhood got the most settlers; and, to anticipate the removal of the Government from Philadelphia, Mr. Hines' father, and his intimate friends in Georgetown, held a meeting, and selected a spot for their future residences in Washington. They then removed from their large, two-story log-house and frame-attachment, and squatted near the Observatory. They had difficulties in getting water, as there were but few pumps. A part of the family began to work cutting timber in the white-oak slashes on the higher grounds of Washington, to build the Navy-Yard wharf. The roads were wretched, and the boys had to haul the chips from the spot where the timber was cut to their distant house. Mr. Hines remembers with perfect distinctness the vessels discharging furniture, etc., for the Government edifices, at Lear's wharf on Tiber Creek; and carts were so scarce that his father's was impressed to remove boxes of books, papers, etc. He remembers that many of the boxes were marked "Joseph Nourse, Register." At this time, Mr. Hines remembers the north wing of the Capitol just

RISING OUT OF THE GROUND,

and the President's House half-a-story high, and the only place between, with anything like the appearance of a village, was middle F street.

Where the General Post-Office stands, there were a few laborers' shanties huddled around a great hulk of a hotel, called Blodgett's. There was no one street opened across the city. Where Washington's statue now stands, at "The Circle," was the place for cock-fights and scrub-races, where the laborers working on the public buildings used to have shillelah fights with the idlers of Georgetown. At the election between Jefferson and Adams, held at Suter's Tavern, Georgetown, there was a good deal of fighting and disputing in the rain and mud, and Lieut. Peter, son of Robert Peter, who was a Lieutenant in the regular army, and a connection of Washington, set one of his men to fighting with a Georgetown rough, by which the wounded soldier was made blind by the other man smearing his eyes with mud; and Mr. Hines remembers him led about the streets of Georgetown by a boy for years.

QUEER INKLINGS.

There were no druggists' stores in the city, and but few groceries, and a coarse country-fair was kept up on the present Smithsonian grounds. The first tavern in the city was Betz's, in an old two-story frame between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, with a swinging black-horse sign. After tha came Rhodes', Queen's, Davidson's, and Tunnecliff's,—the first of which was at the corner of F and Fifteenth, the next two on the Avenue, and Tunnecliff's on Capitol Hill. Mr. Hines

SAW GEN. WASHINGTON

twice,—the last time in 1798, when he crossed the Potomac from the Virginia shore on a ferry-boat, near the present Aqueduct bridge, and walked down Water street, Georgetown, through rows of citizens uncovered like himself. He bowed to them as he passed on. The Georgetown College boys were all formed in a line, in uniforms of blue coats and red waistcoats. Washington was escorted by the volunteers of Georgetown, and as he crossed Rock Creek bridge, to enter the house of his nephew, Thomas Peter, the volunteers fired complimentary volleys. At another time, Mr. Hines remembers Washington coming up the Potomac in a sail-boat, and disembarking in Rock Creek, where there were semi-circular steps leading up the bank to Peter's house, where he made his home in the city, and which is still standing. Mr. Hines remembers

JOHN ADAMS

in a line of men aiding to pass buckets of water to and fro from the burning of the first Treasury building. He remembers

JEFFERSON,

as if it were yesterday, riding his horse through the city, wearing his hat down over his eyes, and with a blue-cloth double-breasted coat with gilded buttons. During Jefferson's first term, a freshet in the Potomac, and a sudden torrent of rain, which lasted a whole day, so roused the Tiber Creek that it flooded Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol gate to Sixth street, and made a river on the south side of the Avenue. Laborers on the Capitol building, wishing to get to their homes, attempted to wade this torrent, and were carried off their feet and floated down the stream, where they caught in the bushes and branches of trees, and held on perilously through the whole night. Mr. Jefferson rode down to the spot on horseback, and offered $15 a head for each man saved, and the use of his horse to anybody who would make the venture to rescue them.

Mrs. Hines remembers

MR. MADISON,

with his hair powdered on all occasions, walking up F street, when Secretary of State, from his residence to the White House, where he kept his office. He remembers

MR. MONROE

walking from the western part of the city to the White House, while Secretary of State, limping a little, and with his left side always foremost. He remembers the General Post-Office when it was kept in the War-Office building, along with the Patent Office; and has seen Mr. Gideon Granger enter his boarding-house in the "Seven Buildings."

In 1858, Christian Hines, and his brother, Matthew Hines, took advantage of the latter's confinement to his house, to jot down together, from their united memories, all the early houses and families in the Capital. Matthew Hines died in 1863, and his brother, with pious industry, recorded their reminiscences.

THE FIRST ROADWAY

made on the Avenue was by cutting down the bushes and briers with scythes, and carting gravel, chips of freestone, and refuse from the new buildings to make a footway. The footways were made first, and the middle of the street filled and leveled afterward, until the whole resembled one of the army-roads made in Virginia during the War. Four rows of trees were planted down the Avenue in 1801, and Mr. Jefferson was frequently there, looking at an old man named Buntin setting out the Lombardy poplars. Jefferson was fond of going to the spot where all the improvements were made, and his poplar-trees lasted for very many years; but it was rumored that they would not procreate, being female trees only. He remembers the forest-trees growing in beautiful clusters on the site of Welcker's restaurant, and has passed through noble virgin groves in various parts of the city.

THE TIBER CREEK,

now almost entirely filled in, was then a large sheet of water, clear and deep,—great sycamore trees extending their roots beneath the banks; and he has seen scows laden with marble and limestone towed up the creek and fastened to the roots. Wild ducks would settle where the Centre Market now stands, so close to the shore that people used to throw stones at them; and he has seen flat-bottomed boats, at high-tide, towed across part of the President's grounds; and, at such times,

DAVID BURNS

farm and house lay off like an island in the deluge. Mr. Hines does not clearly recollect that he ever saw Davy Burns, the owner of the farm on which the most important part of Washington was laid out. He is satisfied, however, from hearing people talk about Burns' former condition, that he had been poor, and, like the majority of the people of the region, was fond of ardent spirits, and often took too much. His jug had been known to come with such regularity to Georgetown to be filled with whisky; and this fact led to much unneighborly comments, when, after some years, the farmer's fine daughter, Marcia, rode over to the burgh to have her dresses fitted. Burns' farm extended from the present Van Ness mansion to the Mausoleum, where he was afterwards buried (on H street, near Ninth), and thence to the Centre Market, on the Tiber. It therefore included the site of the new State Department, Winder's building, the Corcoran Art-Gallery, the White House, the Treasury, the most valuable lands afterward built over by Corcoran and others, the Centre Market-House, Willard's Hotel, and the most valuable part of the Avenue.

LOCALITIES.

Mr. Hines remembers the execution of McGirk, a wife-murderer, at the foot of Capitol Hill, early in Jefferson's Administration; and he attended the first play ever acted in the city, where Joseph Jefferson and Junius Brutus Booth acquired much of their art. The play was given in the shell of Blodgett's unfinished hotel,—that Blodgett who had proposed to Jefferson to habilitate a whole street with houses,—on the Post-Office hill, in 1802. Hines and the boys sucked their way into the hotel by getting into the basement, and removing loose boards from the floor.

I asked the old gentleman to tell me how the stone from Acquia Creek was raised up Capitol Hill. He said that it was taken as far up the Tiber Creek in scows as possible, and then run up a sort of platform railway,—the hoisting being done from the summit.

The Potomac channel was formerly on the Virginia side of Mason's Island, and on that side an emigrant-vessel direct from Europe landed passengers in the early days, many of whom gave respectable families to Washington. Mr. Hines keeps in his room the portraits of

LORENZO AND PEGGY DOW,

whom he knew very well, and saw Lorenzo's grave many a time, in Holmead's burying-ground, at Twentieth and Boundary streets, the bodies from which were removed within my own memory. He has heard Lorenzo preach in the old Hall of Representatives, many Congressmen listening. Mr. Hines remembers ten old and now extinct grave-yards on the site of Washington,—one of which, Pearce's, covered a part of Lafayette Square, and was an attachment of an apple-orchard. Pearce was a saddler at Georgetown, and a teacher beyond the Eastern Branch. Where his old farm-house and orchard stood, the finest part of Washington is now established. Jenkins' farm adjoined the Patent-Office site. Funk's property,—the house built of small imported Holland brick,—covered Observatory Hill.

Mr. Hines listened at Decatur's window, with other persons, in 1819, and heard the low,

DYING GROANS

of that gallant sailor. "With the poor people of Washington," he said, "Decatur was not as popular as with the rich; yet there was a certain austerity about him. He would fight duels, but he was brave enough without that."

Mr. Hines' family bought a farm from Dr. Thornton, the architect of the Capitol, and had to forfeit it for want of funds to make the final payments. The farm stood out near the foot of Meridian Hill. He also invested, with his brother, $900 in the Potomac Canal Company, and lost it; and dug a spadeful of earth at the Little Falls with the spade John Quincy Adams had just used. He remembers Adams

GOING IN TO SWIM,

as he was wont, near the present Monument-grounds; and there is a tradition that the President once had his garments stolen while swimming, and was compelled to get to the Executive Mansion in a somewhat undignified state of nudeness.

He remembers when Gen. James Wilkinson had his headquarters on the Observatory Hill, and also the arrival of the first steamboat at the city wharves, the stages running to Fredericktown, as they do no longer, and the maintenance of a regular sail-ferry over the Potomac at Georgetown. The old gentleman showed me a beautiful etching of

JOHN RANDOLPH,

who had bought a lot and put up a house on the Hines property,—which house burned down afterward,—and stated that a lady had made the picture by improving the opportunity of Randolph's daily trip along the Avenue. He is represented with long, bony legs and thighs, and shallow chest,—a mere skeleton,—and riding a splendid blooded animal, whose sleekness is in strong contrast to his meagreness. Randolph's cap is pulled down over his eyes, like a student's green patch; but he rides like a natural Virginia hunter.

FINIS.

Such were some of the recollections of this feeble, stalwart old man, who sat before me, with a high black cravat, veins large and feebly moving in the hands and throat, gray but abundant hair, and gray whiskers of a healthy hue. He looked poor, but not in need,—poor chiefly in days, which he counted without apprehension, saying: "The Almighty means to send for me very soon now!"

GATH.

A TERRIBLE TRIAL.

The Bordeaux Troppmann Convicted by His Own Child.

Paris (March 16) Correspondence of the New York World.

The trial of the Bordeaux Troppmann has ended in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances; consequently Manou has been sentenced to the hulks with hard labor for life. Tastous farm-house is an isolated dwelling in the midst of Landes, a region of France which closely resembles North Carolina. True, vengeance and not cupidity would seem to have armed the murderer's hand, for poverty was everywhere about Tastous. The 10th of April Manou's two sons informed the neighbors that murders had been committed.

The neighbors went to Tastous, and found near the barn Arnaud Manou and her daughter lying on the ground with their skulls fractured; on the other side of the dwelling, sixty feet from it, Arnaud Manou lay, face to the ground, with two deep fractures in the back of her head. In the chamber on the right of the entrance door were the two daughters of Jean Manou (the accused), one 5 years the other 11 months old. They, too, had been murdered by blows on the head, which had fractured the skull. Evidently, the perpetrator of these crimes deserved death. Jean Manou was guilty or innocent of them; were he the assassin, no satisfaction short of forfeiture of his life would be deemed adequate; were he innocent, imprisonment in the hulks with hard labor for life would be gross cruelty and rank injustice.

The strongest evidence against the accused was that of his eldest son, a child 8 years old. Such evidence was naturally received with suspicion, which was heightened when the jury heard the child's school-master and comrades swear that no allusion whatever had been made to murders in his presence; which incredible testimony was instantly rebutted by the curate, who swore the child's comrades and the public generally often talked to the child on the subject. Furthermore, the child when asked how he explained with rare and precocious intelligence the plan of the house, confessed he had seen it in an illustrated paper. The French judicial papers say:

It is impossible to depict this confrontation of Manou and his child. Judicial annals cannot present a more dramatic scene. The presiding Judge had the utmost difficulty to maintain silence in the audience, which at every instant was thrilled and indignant.

Here is the scene:

Presiding Judge. Do you recognize your father? Do you love him well? A. Yes.

Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.

Q. You said a man killed her? A. Yes; he wore a cap; he did not go near brother; that is my chest; I did not see blood on the chest; I did not hear mother cry, but she did cry.

Q. How do you know she cried? No answer.

Q. Did the man wear wooden clogs? A. Yes.

Q. Was he dressed like your father? A. He was like father.

Q. What was his name? A. I don't know.

Q. Was not his name Manou? A. I did not say so.

Q. Did you tell the examining magistrate that the man shook your brother and called Maro? A. Yes.

Q. Were you afraid of that man? A. No. (After a pause)—Yes, I was.

Q. Did you pretend to sleep? A. Yes.

Q. Why did you pretend to sleep? A. Because I was afraid.

Q. Of whom? A. That man.

Q. Was he tall? A. Like father.

Q. Whom was he like? A. Father.

Q. Was he not your father? A. I don't know.

Q. Had you heard your father quarrel with your mother? A. No.

Q. Did he not wish to put his trousers behind the mill? A. No.

Q. Did he not put them behind the mill? A. Yes.

Q. Did he kiss you? A. No; he said nothing to me.

Q. What did he say to your brother? A. He said, "Maro, are you asleep?" Brother was asleep.

Q. You would not lie? A. Oh, no.

Q. You went before the examining magistrate. Your father asked you if 'twas he who was in the house? A. No.

Q. Did you love well your mother, grandfather, and sisters? A. Yes.

Q. Who dressed you in the morning? A. I.

Q. Who dressed your brother? A. I.

Q. Was it in the morning you saw the man? A. In the night.

Q. Did you not say one day you should like to hit your father with a stick? A. Because he killed mother and grandfather. (Sensation.)

Q. Are you very sure 'twas indeed he? A. I don't know.

Q. Why did you sharpen a knife to kill him? A. Because he had killed grandfather, grandmother, and my sisters.

Q. You say 'twas not him. Did you recognize the man you saw? A. Yes; his name was Manou.

Q. 'Twas your father, because you said you wanted to kill him? A. Yes.

Q. Why did you say you did not believe 'twas he? A. Yes, 'twas he; that was the reason I wished to kill him, to hit him with a stick; yes.

The French judicial paper says: This caused deep emotion. This dramatic interrogatory was conducted with admirable skill, care, and prudence by the presiding Judge. What benefit the study of Greenleaf on Evidence, especially his remarks on questions, would do Frenchmen!

Manou. Question this child and ask him who ordered him to say all those things?

The Child (earnestly). Nobody.

Manou. Was it not Catharine Beyris?

Child. No; Catherine Beyris has never talked to me about anything.

Presiding Judge—Did your schoolmates talk to you about it? A. No; it was, indeed, father I saw in my chamber.

Q. Why did you not tell the Mayor so at once? A. I was afraid father would kill me.

Q. Why were you afraid your father would kill you? A. Because I said 'twas he.

Q. Did you talk of that to your school-mates? A. Yes; nobody told me to say those things; I am very sure he put the trousers on the chest.

Q. Do you love your father? A. Yes.

Q. Why then did you wish to strike him with a stick and stab him with a knife? A. Because 'twas he. (Prolonged excitement).

Such is the evidence adduced in France in trials for murder! The presiding Judge put this extraordinary question to a witness:

You have told us that you had a deep affection for Manou and that you give evidence most unwillingly against him; very well; now, do you believe Manou to be innocent? (Profound silence in the audience).

Witness (making a painful effort)—No, I believe him to be guilty. (Inexpressible impression on audience).

Incidents of Disraeli's Career.

HIS ESTIMATE OF "VIVIAN GREY."

Describing his first book, "Vivian Grey," in a preface to an edition published when he had reached years of mature manhood, Mr. Disraeli said:

"As hot and hurried a sketch as ever was penned, but like its subject—for what is youth but a sketch?—a brief hour of principles unsettled, passions unrestrained, powers undeveloped, and purposes unexecuted."

HIS QUARREL WITH O'CONNELL.

Disraeli's quarrel with O'Connell forms a notable event in his career. Speaking at Taunton, he recanted his Radical faith, and made O'Connell the special subject of attack, using with unsparing profusion the epithet, "incendiary," "traitor," "liar in action and word," &c. Shortly after, O'Connell, in the course of one of his Conciliation Hall addresses retorted on his assailant. The following is the final and most piquant passage of O'Connell's pungent attack:

"There is a habit of underrating that great and oppressed nation, the Jews. They are cruelly persecuted by people calling themselves Christians. . . . I have the happiness to be acquainted with some Jewish families in London, and among them more accomplished ladies or more humane, cordial, high-minded, or better educated gentlemen I never met. It will not be supposed, therefore, that when I speak of Disraeli as the descendant of a Jew I mean to tarnish him on that account. They were once the chosen people of God. There were miscreants among them, however, also, and it must certainly be from one of these that Disraeli descended. He professes just the qualities of the impenitent thief who died upon the cross, whose name I verily believe must have been Disraeli. For aught I know the present Disraeli is descended from him, and with the impression that he is, I now forgive the heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross."

Disraeli was greatly irritated by this attack, sent a challenge to O'Connell's son Morgan, and made a bitter reply in the London *Times*.

HIS ATTITUDE DURING OUR CIVIL WAR.

It is observed of Mr. Disraeli that he was the only public man in England who had ever held considerable official station who did not either predict or publicly desire the success of the Southern Confederacy. Many—and among them the very foremost of the Liberal statesmen—were betrayed into uttering expressions during the war which they would have given much to revoke after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. Mr. Disraeli avoided this error. His silence was taken in most quarters as an indication of his belief equally in the likelihood and in the desirability of the victory of the Union.

HIS IDEAL OF A STATESMAN.

During one of his juvenile candidatures at Wycombe, Mr. Disraeli made the following remarks, which seem to contain and compress the plan of his political life, and form an ingenious apology for political inconsistency:

"The truth is, a statesman is the creature of his age, the child of circumstances, the creature of his times. A statesman is essentially a practical character, and when he is called upon to take office, he is not to inquire what his opinions might or might not have been upon this or that subject; he is only to ascertain the needful and the beneficial, and the most feasible manner in which affairs are to be carried on; I laugh at the objections against a man that at a former period of his career he advocated a policy different to his present one. All I seek to ascertain is, whether his present policy be just, necessary, expedient; whether at the present moment he is prepared to serve the country according to its present necessities."

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Resolutions of Various Associations.

MILFORD, ILL.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Milford Farmers' Club, at a meeting on March 28:

WHEREAS, Several manufacturers of farm-implements have, in reply to a solicitation for prices of implements by the dozen or otherwise, by our Secretary, ignored our Club and refused our money, by referring us to their agents or middlemen, and passed with silent contempt our appeal for prices to correspond with the prices of produce, assuming a dictatorial, and, in some instances, a compulsory attitude, similar to that of most railroad companies; therefore,

Resolved, That the farmers of this Club pledge themselves, and their influence, in all honorable ways, against all manufacturers and their implements that refuse to sell direct to farmers' clubs, and at rates as low as to middlemen, and that correspond in a liberal degree with those of produce at the time of such sales; that, if we are forced to purchase implements of such manufacturers, we do it under a solemn protest, and only because we cannot do otherwise.

Resolved, That the farmers of this Club use as far as possible their old plows, drags, corn-planters, and other machines, and, when not in use, send them to their neighbors, and keep on sending and using, until manufacturers concede us our right to buy our implements direct of them, or where we please, and that our money will go as far with them as that of parties who never follow or use the implements in the field.

WELLINGTON, ILL.

The Wellington Farmers' Club, on the 29th inst., adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present system of protective tariff fosters moneyed monopolies.

Resolved, That we vote for no person for any office whatever, who does not favor the interests of the laboring and farming community.

MUSCATINE, IA.

The Muscatine County Industrial Convention, held on April 5, adopted the following (among other) resolutions:

Resolved, That while we look upon the railroads of our State as one of the most useful agencies in developing our industries, and aiding us onward in progression, wealth, and improvement, yet we are not willing to become their vassals, nor clothe them with power and prerogatives above those claimed by royalty itself, but believe they should be governed by a fair and just system of laws and regulations, receiving the same fostering protection as any other branch of industry, and paying their just and equitable share of taxation, like other kindred associations. That we will vote for no man to represent us in the next Legislature who will not solemnly pledge himself to use every means in his power toward getting such a bill passed as will establish a fair and equitable pro rata tariff of fares and freights on railroads in this State, and assessing all such property on the same common basis as the private citizen's, imposing heavy fines in all cases where extortion or exorbitant charges are demanded, in violation of law.

Resolved, That we look upon all railroads as common carriers, and, as such, amenable to all the laws governing like associations; and that it is the duty of our Legislature to make suitable provisions to enforce all laws and statutes made to govern and control such companies, and protect the people in their rights; and, if the companies persist in their unlawful course, it shall be the duty of the constituted authorities to declare their franchises forfeited.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for any county or State officer, member of the Legislature, Judge, or any person holding public office, to accept a free pass from any railroad in the State, while holding office.

Resolved, That we look with alarm and suspicion on the persistent course pursued in the various courts of the State in the rendering of decisions in open violation of the laws of the State, and the Constitution on which all those laws are based, as both alarming and revolutionary, and that our Judges are hereby notified that the people require those they have elevated to the bench for the purpose of administering the laws shall do so with regard to justice and impartiality.

Resolved, That we will never vote for any man whose name is identified with the Credit Mobilier swindle or the late Congressional steal, including those who accepted the pay without voting for it, and consider such men both fitted for a cell in the Penitentiary than a seat in the halls of Congress.

Resolved, That we fully sympathize with our brethren in Illinois, and tender them our best wishes and thanks for the bold and consistent course they have pursued in battling with oppression and monopoly; and we sincerely hope they will persevere in the noble course till they gain their rights as farmers.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

Convention of Governors at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, G[a.], April, 1873.

To the Governor of ——:

DEAR SIR: I had the honor, in November last, of calling the attention of the Governors of many of the States to the importance of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal. By this work it is proposed to connect the Tennessee River, and through that river the entire system of inland navigation of the West, with the Atlantic Ocean at Savannah and Brunswick, Georgia. I then invited the Governors of many of the Western States to meet at Atlanta for the purpose of considering and discussing the steps to be taken for the accomplishment of this grand enterprise. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, however, that meeting was unavoidably postponed.

Since then the interest felt in Congress, and among the people generally, in increasing the means of cheap and easy communication by water, between the great producing and consuming sections of the country, has deepened and widened.

In my judgment the time has come for a meeting, such as that mentioned, in order that the advantages of the proposed enterprise may be more thoroughly discussed and understood, and some definite plan of action for its accomplishment matured.

My object in addressing you this communication is to earnestly and cordially invite you to unite in a Convention of the Governors of the Southern, Western, and Northwestern States, to be held for the purpose mentioned, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th day of May next.

As the proposed canal will run its greatest length through this State, it would seem to be proper for me as the Executive thereof to take the initiative in this matter.

The advantages to result from the enterprise under consideration are so obvious that [illegible] reference to them here is deemed all the more [illegible]essary. It is in fact the only line of water communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, which can be constructed at a reasonable cost, and which would be unobstructed at all seasons of the year.

The best means for securing cheap transportation to meet the rapidly developing resources of the country is a question which should engage the thoughtful attention of statesmen. It is, moreover, my earnest desire that citizens of other States occupying official positions should visit our State, examine for themselves the facilities that can be afforded for this great resource of trade, and at the same time enjoy the hospitality of our people. Such a visit would, in my opinion, conduce in no small degree to a complete restoration of harmony and good feeling between all sections of our common country.

If it should not suit your convenience to be present in person at the convention mentioned, may I ask that Your Excellency will do us the honor to send such a delegation thereto as will represent your own wishes and the interests of your State.

I enclose herewith a copy of the report submitted to Congress by the Committee on Commerce, to which I would respectfully invite your earnest attention.

Hoping to receive an early and favorable response to this communication,

I am Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH,
Governor of Georgia.

—A very patient mathematician has been in the habit of pasting away for reference all items relating to vast English estates which have fallen to American heirs. He footed up four years' accumulations the other day, and found the aggregate exceeded by $139,000,000 the appraised value of Great Britain. He didn't count the Geneva award either.

—Beware of females with three arms. They have no right to such a profusion of limbs, and carry them for no good purpose. A man in a New York stage, the other night, felt a hand groping in his pocket on the side next to a well-dressed woman. At the same time, a neat, gloved hand rested on her lap on the same side, and seizing this as she was leaving the vehicle, he pulled her arm off.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* says an American lady, who was wearing the Empress Eugenie's seven-row necklace of pearls and diamonds: "The lady was very becomingly dressed in white corded silk and clouds of tulle. The only objection criticism could venture upon was that she seemed too conscious of bearing the weight of £40,000 worth jewelry on her shoulders, and pushed pride to the point of humility, inasmuch as she thought herself an accessory to her pearls."

THE WEST PARKS.

The People's Pleasure Resorts of the Future.

What is Being Done for the West Division.

Annual Meeting of the Commissioners.

Reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Engineer.

Astounding Increase in the Value of Property.

Future Plans Depend on Pending Legislation.

The annual meeting of the West Chicago Park Commissioners was held at their office, No. 25 South Halsted street, yesterday afternoon, President Stanford in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the President was submitted. It is subjoined:

To the Honorable the West Chicago Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Of the duties remaining for the Commissioners to perform, under their appointment, that of improving the lands set apart for park purposes, and making them parks in fact, as well as in name, is the most important. This importance arises not alone from the nature of the work to be done, which must receive the criticism of those who will visit the parks in the future, and afford pleasure or not as we shall be successful in our work, but also from the cost of the same, and the necessity of raising by taxation the money expended. Having acquired title to the lands, and having paid a large portion of the cost and set in motion the proceedings which must liquidate the balance of the cost, we are enabled to give more attention to this remaining question; with the funds placed at the disposal of the Board applicable to improvements we have been able to give the public an earnest of what may be expected in the future. Already have these improvements had a marked effect upon the value of lands in the immediate vicinity. In this connection I must be permitted to give some statistics which are of value in estimating the cost of parks. In 1868, the year before the Park act was passed, the lands which were by that act added to the city were assessed and paid taxes on a valuation of $429,660; in 1872, the same lands were assessed and paid taxes on a city assessment of $9,506,230; the whole amount of general taxes collected by the city from these lands since the law took effect in 1869 is the sum of $433,820.40, and the State, county, and town taxes, received from the same lands during the same time on the increase of assessed values is, in round numbers, $223,000, making a total of $656,820.40 of revenues received in the four years, from this added territory. This amount is more than 40 per cent of the total amount thus far expended for the purchase and improvement of the parks; in this calculation, no account is taken of the lands lying in the Towns of Jefferson and Cicero which have been largely increased in value in the same time, from the same causes. This increase in the value of real estate has been attained during a period of time the most trying to the City of Chicago and its interests, a fearful conflagration in a few hours wiping out of existence a vast amount of its wealth, utterly ruining many of its most active citizens, followed in a few months by a depression in business generally, reaching to every person in the country, with a stringency in money centres which for a time threatened the overthrow of all classes. Yet through it all, not only have these lands maintained former prices, but have steadily from year to year advanced, and in no year has this advance been more marked and substantial than during the last. We simply claim for the parks that they have been an important element in securing this result, without which other important interests would have been diverted to more favorable localities. They have formed the nucleus around which all other interests have centered.

There is among tax-payers a difference of opinion as to the mode of raising funds for improvement purposes, and as to the amount to be raised. Under the law passed in 1871, a tax upon the entire town of West Chicago was authorized, the proceeds of which were applicable to the improvement of the Boulevards as well as the parks. It seemed to the Commissioners that although the boulevards were really an important part of the park system, and in fairness to the owners of lands fronting the same would be improved at the same time with the parks, yet that a different system ought to be adopted for raising the funds for this purpose, or, at all events, from a substantial portion thereof. It is believed that the improvement of the boulevards will be a special benefit to the lands in the immediate vicinity, and that the cost should be assessed in proportion to the special benefit resulting. We are fortified in this view when we remember that the boulevards are to furnish traffic roads as well as pleasure drives to those residing on or near them, while those residing in more distant locations would only use them as pleasure drives. Not so with the parks; they are more emphatically for the whole people. In this view, every tax-payer not owning property in the immediate vicinity of the boulevards, is interested in the passage of the bill now pending as furnishing a means by which a substantial portion of the contemplated improvement may be made without tax upon this property, and the parties owning lands in the immediate vicinity are no less interested in its passage, furnishing, as it does, a means by which, upon their petition, the improvements may be speedily accomplished. For the purpose of carrying out this idea, we have prepared a bill and asked the Legislature to grant authority to improve these boulevards by special assessment upon the petition of the owners of a majority of the land fronting the proposed improvement. What is true of the improvement of the boulevards, as just stated, is also true of the cost of sewerage and drainage of the lands adjacent to the parks. From any general system of sewerage which may be adopted, other lands as well as the parks will receive a benefit, and in fairness should pay their due proportion of the cost. We have asked authority to construct sewers upon this plan by special assessment. These provisions, if enacted, will enable the Commissioners to relieve the general tax-payer from a very considerable portion of the expense now a charge upon the general fund. We would not be misunderstood in asking the passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature, it is true that the limitation to $80,000 a year, as now existing, is by this bill stricken out, but the rate of three mills is retained, which will prevent the Commissioners from realizing much more than $80,000 a year.

This year three mills on the dollar would have realized $84,657, so that the striking out this limitation does not at present materially increase the amount authorized. In other cities large sums for the ornamenting and improving of their parks are raised annually by the issue and sale of bonds, whereby the Commissioners are enabled to make their plans for the work of the year with the certainty of having the means to carry them out. This is very important in the economical management of such work. Another provision of this bill giving, a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments, is rendered necessary by the fact that a few owners of lands assessed for the cost of the parks, are contesting the assessments; in most cases the Commissioners have obtained judgment for the amount, but owners have appealed, which greatly delays the collection thereof. The amount thus suspended is as follows: For the assessment of 1870, $65,810; 1871, $29,433. We have no doubt that, in time, we shall be able to collect the whole of this amount; in the meantime, our obligations, issued in the purchase of lands, are maturing, without the ability to meet them solely because parties contest these assessments, which were made to retire such obligations. Pending the collection of these assessments, some arrangement must be made with the holders of these obligations. We have asked authority to procure an extension of such claims, paying 8 per cent interest. Our plans for the future must depend largely upon the result of legislation now pending. Without it, we shall be compelled to suspend all expensive improvements, and appropriate all of our funds to the payment of maturing obligations, with the certainty that with the best we can do, there will still be deficiency occasioned by owners of real estate contesting the assessment authorized by the law to pay for the park lands.

For a detailed showing of the work done during the year, the cost thereof, and a history of the transactions of the Board, the public are respectfully referred to the reports of the different officers of the Board herewith submitted.

The report was ordered to be printed.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER

was next submitted, and also ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in bank March 1, 1872	$ 58,344.52
Proceeds from sale of 50 obligations of $1,000 each running 3 years, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum (issued to retire 50 similar obligations, matured June 1, 1872)	48,0[illegible].00
Received of Collector of Cook County on account taxes for 1870	4,300.00
Received of Collector of Cook County on account taxes for 1871	43,114.88
Received of Collector of West Chicago on account of taxes for 1871	121,372.49
Received of Collector of Jefferson on account of taxes for 1871	84.49
Received of Collector of West Chicago on account taxes for 1872	23,310.85
Received of Chase Bros. and Jones & Sellers for part of fixtures in office 292 West Randolph street	600.00
Received of J. L. Lombard for moving west fence of Douglas Park	1,250.00
Received of Board of Health for night soil permits	3,057.65
Received of Secretary proceeds from sale of horse	90.00
Total	$302,544.76

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total amount of warrants paid during the year ending Feb. 28, 1873	$298,572.38
Balance in bank March 1, 1873	3,972.38
Total	$302,544.76

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

From the report of the Secretary the following items of disbursements were obtained:

County Clerk, for extending and computing taxes and assessment for 1871	$1,216.00
Assessors and Assistants for making special assessment for 1872	1,868.50
Blanks and copies of plats	31.20
Legal advertisements	592.53
Costs in County and Circuit Courts	118.10
Rebates and errors	1,627.19
Owners of condemned lands	3,050.00
Obligations paid for the purchase of lands	157,187.48
Fifty obligations for $1,000 each, dated June 1, 1869, and matured three years from date	50,000.00
Eight per cent 1st June interest on same (to be refunded by Town of West Chicago)	2,000.00
County Surveyor, for establishing boundary line	20.00
Office rent up to May 1, 1873	600.00
Office stationery, printing blanks, and third annual report	488.47
Refitting office	123.54
Salaries of all officers and employes	6,650.00
For labor	19,366.31
Contractor for grading and excavating	14,772.35
Carpenter work and lumber	1,897.09
Material for wiring trees	662.12
Tools and hardware	595.81
Trees	7,437.03
Manure	3,031.13
Water-pipe and hydrants	5,825.92
Sinking artesian well	4,344.27
Pipe, sewers, and catch-basins	680.00
Work and material on fire monument	4,709.83
Oil, paint, and glass	170.86
Gravel	17.00
Plans, engineering, and superintendence	3,698.00
Services of draftsman	224.00
Advertising for proposals, blanks and stationery for Engineer	156.31
Two horses	325.00
Horse-feed, shoeing, saddlework, and repairing	395.20
Services of special policeman	835.50
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses, as gas and fuel for office, newspaper, telegraph, and express charges	253.70
Total disbursements	$298,697.27

The following statement shows the disbursements during the year, and since the organization of the Board, in May, 1869, as charged to the different accounts:

For account of	*During the year ending Feb. 28, '73.*	*Since Organization of the Board.*
Half-mill tax	$ 608.00	$ 2,108.00
Three mill tax	608.00	608.00
Special assessment	3,952.32	9,931.79
Humboldt Boulevard lands	2,204.29	19,803.79
Humboldt Boulevard improvements	497.04	1,081.14
Humboldt Park lands	55,049.58	144,951.78
Humboldt Park improvement	8,603.77	33,136.23
Humboldt Park nursery	1,807.54	14,687.13
Central Boulevard lands		55,437.99
Central Boulevard improvements	3,920.80	6,108.28
Central Park lands	73,516.46	93,810.52
Central Park improvements	43,814.13	93,810.52
Douglas boulevard lands		8,822.30
Douglas boulevard improvement	5.80	1,425.30
Douglas Park lands	27,518.85	96,472.57
Douglas Park improvements	12,145.84	36,160.29
General improvements (not chargeable to each park and boulevard separately)	2,339.11	12,608.46
Surveying	20.00	870.00
Loans	50,015.00	50,015.00
Office rent	600.00	2,688.16
Office fixtures	398.05	2,342.22
Printing and stationery	428.62	2,489.44
Salary	6,990.96	30,283.00
Mapping		27.00
Interest (refunded by Town of West Chicago)	2,000.00	20,745.00
Sinking fund		200,724.18
Miscellaneous expenses	257.40	2,286.21
Total	$298,697.27	$1,115,834.40

Of the indebtedness incurred in the purchase and condemnation of park and boulevard lands, amounting to $1,238,475.65, the sum of $805,216.69 has been paid, leaving the indebtedness for lands on March 1, 1873, amounting to $433,258.96.

The Commissioners received since May 1, 1869, the time of the organization of the Board, of the Cook County and West Chicago Town Collector on account of half-mill boulevard and park tax, $30,093.80; of the 3-mill boulevard and park tax, $42,388.43.

Special assessment levied to pay for lands, $254,186.80. In addition, the County Collector and West Chicago Town Collector paid on account of the tax and assessment levied for 1871, 1872 (both warrants being still in their hands for collection), $58,416.93, making the aggregate amount received from this source up to March 1, 1873, $385,090.96.

From the following gentlemen the Commissioners received donations of trees and shrubs: E. F. Runyan, Esq.; M. D. Downs, Esq.; E. A. Filkins, Esq.; H. Schoenthaler; and John A. Huck. John Garrick, Esq., contributed a fine specimen of the genus "American Eagle."

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

From the report of the Engineer in charge of construction we give the following:

Manure received, 39,894 cubic yards; night soil worked into compost, 6,660 loads; trees and shrubs planted, 3,341; lake excavations, 26,605 cubic yards; topsoil removed, 52,710 cubic yards; water-pipe laid, 10,069.4 lineal feet; connections made 47; sprinklers set, 39; pipe-sewers built, 955 lineal feet; boulevard subgraded, 405 feet wide, 104 rods; boulevard subgraded, 250 feet wide, 60 rods; surface drainage, 14,673 lineal feet; drive macadamized, 1,046 lineal feet; walks finished to subgrade, 4,584 lineal feet; walks in progress of construction, 730 lineal feet; entrances in progress of construction, 7,438 square feet; lawn surface sodded and sown, 17.5 acres; lake slope finished, 520 lineal feet; fences moved, 3,229 lineal feet; total amount of material moved, 137,748 cubic yards; borders of walks and drives sodded, 15,000 square feet.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result:

President—George W. Sanford.
Treasurer—Henry Greenebaum.
Auditor—E. F. Runyan.
Secretary—Charles S. Loding.

The Board then adjourned.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Circumstances of Mrs. Sarah N. Hall's Death to Be Inquired Into by the Coroner To-Day.

The authorities have at last determined to ascertain whether or not Mrs. Sarah N. Hall, who died at the Grand Central Hotel on Saturday last, came to her death from natural causes or was a victim of malpractice. The Coroner was loth to exercise his authority, and order a post mortem examination of the body to be made, in the absence of an affidavit setting forth that, in the belief of the deponent, she did not die of disease; and the Superintendent of Police would not act until requested to do so by the Coroner. Neither could, in fact, make an investigation in the face of the certificate of the attending physician, which states the cause of death, there being no evidence to show it to be untrue. The boarders at the Grand Central regard the sudden death of Mrs. Hall, and the apparent desire to remove the body as quickly as possible, as suspicious circumstances, and have so wrought up the feelings of Mr. Clark, one of the proprietors, that he made the essential affidavit yesterday morning, in order to ascertain whether the lady did die from the effects of an abortion. In company with one of his guests, Mr. Clark called upon Superintendent Washburn yesterday morning, and acquainted him with all he knew of the case, and being asked if he was willing to make an affidavit, so that a post mortem examination could be made, he said "Yes." The three then visited the Corporation Counsel's office, where the following affidavit was written by a Notary and sworn to and signed by Mr. Clark:

George L. Clark, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel, located in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois; that on or about the 1st day of February, 1873, Sarah N. Hall came to the Grand Central Hotel; that on the 5th day of April, 1873, said Sarah N. Hall died at the said Grand Central Hotel, and this affiant has good and sufficient reason for believing that she came to her death by other than natural causes, which said reason will be made public at the proper time and place.

(Signed) GEORGE L. CLARK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1873. CALVIN G. WILSON, Notary Public.

Superintendent Washburn took the document, and enclosed it in a note to Coroner Stephens, tendering him the assistance of the detective department if he needed it. The Coroner came into the police headquarters about 2 o'clock (not having received the communication), and was told what had occurred. In company with Detective Simmons, who was detailed to assist him in procuring witnesses, he went to the office of J. H. Jordan, the undertaker having charge of the remains of Mrs. Hall, and requested him to send the corpse to the Morgue. The body was to have been forwarded to Portland, Conn., on the 5:15 p. m. train of the Michigan Central Railroad, and was on its way to the depot when the Coroner made his request. The detective proceeded to the Grand Central, and made inquiries regarding the case, but learned very little in addition to what was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Some people are firm in their belief that an abortion was produced upon Mrs. Hall by the physician, B. P. Reynolds, and others; those who knew her best and have long been intimate with her, maintain that she was a pure and virtuous woman, and her reputation had never been tarnished by a breath of suspicion.

An investigation under the circumstances is necessary now, in order to satisfy the boarders at the Grand Central and the public. It should not be a partial investigation, but a thorough one.

Dr. Miller, the Superintendent of Public Charities, will assist Dr. Emmons at the post mortem examination, and if there are evidences of malpractice they will probably discover them. Nothing will be hidden for the sake of friends or relatives.

The inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, when all that is known of the sudden and unexplained death of Mrs. Hall will be detailed by the persons acquainted, or who pretend to be acquainted, with the circumstances.

THE COURTS.

Several Large Land Transactions Appear upon the Surface.

A Drunken Juryman Sent to Jail for Contempt of Court.

Claim for a $10,000 Attorney Fee—A Curious Will Case.

Bankruptcy and General Notes from the Courts.

In the Superior Court, John Barker and Frederick Haskell bring suit in chancery against Albert and Buckingham Sturges, Samuel J., Henry H., and James M. Walker, and Henry Waller. They complain that in April, 1868, Albert and Buckingham Sturges were indebted to them in $12,000, which remains yet unpaid, and upon which debt they obtained judgment, in July, 1872, for the sum of $16,820.75, with costs, which judgment remains wholly unpaid; that defendants were in April, 1868, largely engaged in a general banking and railroad business, under the style of Solomon Sturges' Sons, and owed large sums of money to various parties; that they had at that time large dealings with Samuel J. Walker, who was indebted to them in the sum of about $100,000; that an arrangement was made, between the Sturgeses and their creditors, whereby Samuel J. Walker agreed to secure the Sturgeses his indebtedness due them, and they agreed to secure their creditors with the same securities so given them by Walker; that, in pursuance of such arrangement, S. J. Walker caused H. H. Walker to convey James M. Walker the following described land situated in Cook County, viz.: the east 30 acres of the east ½ of the north 120 acres of the northwest ¼ of Section 6, Township 38, North Range 14, east of the 3d principal meridian, excepting a strip of land skirting a railroad; that the transfer was duly effected; that though the deed thereof is absolute on its face James M. Walker is really only the trustee of the land; that the agreement was that complainants and other creditors of the Sturgeses should have a first lien on the property; that Samuel J. Walker claims that the Sturgeses received the deed of conveyance in absolute payment of his indebtedness to them, and that the land belongs to them subject to rights of their creditors; that all other creditors who were secured by the trust deed of the property have been paid; that they have repeatedly applied to the Sturgeses and to S. J. Walker for payment of their debt without success, and have applied ineffectually to James M. Walker to sell the land for their benefit; that, prior to the conveyance of the land already mentioned, Henry H. Walker conveyed the same land to one Henry Walker, of Chicago, by a trust deed, to secure a promissory note for $25,000, which has been paid, but that the trust deed has not been discharged, and remains a cloud on the title to said premises. To the end that the various defendants may be examined with regard to the case, complainants petition that an account be taken of what is due them, and that the Court will decree the debt is to be paid.

THE BRANDT MATTER.

The answer of Fredericka Brandt, wife of Ernst Brandt, bankrupt, to the petition of the Assignee asking the Court to declare the Lot 133, Milwaukee avenue, on which the bankrupt's premises stand, and which were transferred to Fredericka by Ernst at a time when he expected to die, and when he alleges himself to have been in a solvent state, was, yesterday, filed by Ela & Parker, her attorneys. She affirms that the misdescription of the title was a mere clerical error, the street-number of the house having been erroneously given as the number of the lot. All declarations in the petition as to her husband's being in a notorious state of an insolvency at the transfer she denies in toto. Thus an issue is raised, and the vexed question will now shortly come up for the final decision of the Court.

CLAIM FOR A $10,000 ATTORNEY FEE.

In Judge Tree's Court the sensation was the case John Olney v. Docken and Peebles, in which the plaintiff, an attorney, seeks for the modest little fee of $10,000. The defendants are his nephews, and the sons-in-law of a lately deceased wealthy citizen of Shawneetown. When this old gentleman died, the poignancy of his sons-in-law's grief was woefully intensified by the fact that he had not left his odd three hundred thousand dollars in a manner which pleased them. Like a good many people in quest of funds, they naturally looked to their "uncle," whose legal acumen they retained by promising him $10,000 should he succeed in setting aside the obnoxious will. Sometime subsequently, during the fire, and when, as plaintiff alleges, he was busy attending to the wants of his family, he received from defendants, a telegram telling him to "Come immediately," that is to say, to Shawneetown. He did not do so, even when a second message of similar laconic import arrived, and now urges that both messages were too vague and general to warrant a professional man's leaving his business without further explanation. Subsequently, defendants compromised the litigation with the heirs so that plaintiff's services were not required, and his claim for the $10,000 fee was ignored. The case was continued until to-day.

THE TUCK-CREASER PATENT SUITS.

In the Fuller Tuck-Creaser Patent Infringement suits, before Judges Drummond and Blodgett, on motion for temporary injunction, the Court yesterday refused the motion, on the ground that there could only be an infringement on the patent where the mechanism of the infringing tuck-creaser, was identical with that of these patents, as regards the application of the power of the needle bar. The opinion of the Court was the same in the cases of both the Fuller and the Rose patents.

The complainant contended that the crease made by these patents could not be made by any other machine without infringement. The case may come up again in another shape.

THE ILLINOIS MUTUAL.

An attorney who is in a position to know, yesterday stated that the Illinois Mutual Company was about to be put into bankruptcy, in Springfield, or had been; a fact which is not generally known, and which those unfortunate creditors who are fighting the myth of an obligatory clause to bring suit in Madison County, instead of in Chicago, cannot be made aware of too soon. The particulars of an argument on this obligatory clause, and Judge Tree's decision thereon, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, led to the attorney in question giving this information for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE SUIT.

The patented Evarts shingle machine suits, in the United States Circuit Court, were on hearing, yesterday, before Judge Blodgett. The evidence was concluded yesterday, and the arguments will be made to-morrow morning. The owner of this patent is Harry H. Evarts, a Chicago man, who is well known in the West. It is contended by the complainant that the different defendants against whom he has brought suit have made machines identical with his patent in all respects, and conclusive evidence on that point was given.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of George P. Baldwin, denial of bankruptcy was withdrawn, and adjudication was entered by confession, returnable May 8, before Grant.

John F. Collins yesterday petitioned for discharge, and the usual order for creditors' meeting was made, to take place before Hubbard on the 18th of May.

The order of dismissal, in the matter of Nicholas Lambert, was yesterday made absolute.

A petition for discharge was also filed, by James M. Loomis, and a similar order was made to that in the matter of John F. Collins. The same on the petition of William C. Clarke. The same in the matter of Ebenezer G. Woolcott.

The attorneys in the matter of M. Prescott were yesterday allowed fees and costs amounting to $202.

Leave was yesterday given to withdraw certain papers in the matter of John J. Lake.

Mary McIntyre, formerly a servant in the house of one Bragg, was charged with stealing from him a gold watch and chain and a $2.50 gold piece. Bragg was unable to convict the prisoner, and Mary was found not guilty and set at liberty.

The straw-bailer Barker, who was found guilty of perjury at the last term of the Court, was brought up for sentence by Judge Farwell. Barker is an old politician, was a leading man among the small fry during former campaigns, and, feeling that the present was probably the last opportunity he would have of ventilating his eloquence for some time, he delivered a long harangue to the Court. At its conclusion, he was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

A full panel of petty jurors has been obtained, but there are only six grand jurors secured.

It was a brother of Tennie C. Claflin who bailed out C. Young, the indecent exposery man, who had been convicted before Banyon on six indictments, and fined $100 for each offense.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Another contempt of Court case occurred yesterday, this time in Judge Booth's Court, involving a juror; but it was free from the taint of mercenary motives which characterised that in Judge Rogers' Court, the other day. Samuel Malcom, the same who was defendant in the suit for borrowing a horse and buggy on New Year's day from one Booth, was called to act as juror in the case of Fallam v. Larned. He pleaded inability to act on the ground of being intoxicated and brought up so much direct evidence in proof of his assertion that affidavits were dispensed with, and the Judge ordered him to be taken immediately to the County Jail, for contempt of Court, until able to appear in a state of sobriety.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In Judge Booth's Court, the case of Booth v. Malcom was first taken up. The defendant, on New Year's Day, 1872, borrowed plaintiff's horse and buggy without leave, and used it up generally. The jury found him liable for $750 damages. In Fallam et al. v. Larned et al., the plaintiffs, who were subcontractors under defendants, sued for mechanics' lien.

In the Circuit Court, Baxter, Boyle & Co. sue John E. Pallan & Co., in assumpsit, claiming $10,000 damages. The defendants, they allege, are indebted to them in $3,876.79, for stoves and iron merchandise sold them. Elizabeth Cardinell sues Peter Segler and David Neddemeyer for $5,000, for trespass in the case. Harriet C. Thomas brings action for trespass against Leland Moodie, John Todhunter, N. A. Carmington, C. D. Roberts, G. B. Weaber, and William Lake, laying damages at $10,000. Nicholas Golden sues John Schroeder for trespass on the case; damages, $5,000. Hattie E. Hill, administratrix of the estate of the late John Hill, sues the Michigan Central Railroad for trespass on the case; damages, $5,000.

In Judge Rogers' court the continued case of Kelsey v. Jacques resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with $51.25 damages.——The case of Schwartz and Kies v. Lincoln occupied the greater part of the day. Plaintiff sues for an amount alleged to be due him on work done on the basement of a house which defendant was building, and for bricks used in the construction. The defense was based on an alleged breach of contract by plaintiff after the fire, but did not deter the jury from bringing in a verdict for plaintiff, with $1,000 damages.——On motion of petitioner's attorney, it was ordered that the assessment by Supervisors and Assessors of the town of Lake View be set aside, without prejudice, at petitioner's cost, and that the Commissioners have leave to withdraw the assessment roll, and report from the files.

Before Judge Tree, in the case of Haenel v. Schultz, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.——In Ray v. Enzenboener, plaintiff obtained $271.25 damages.

In Judge Gary's Court the cause, Johnston v. Heacock was dismissed for want of equity.

In Judge Porter's Court, the suit brought by the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, for trespass, against Peter Schlund, damages $1,000, was yesterday heard. The plaintiff, they allege, with the most open contempt of the Company's fences, put up one of his own, cutting off a slice of their property; and built a house thereon. The case will be continued today.——In the case of Luhring v. Clifford, plaintiff got a verdict for $300, defendant moving for a new trial.

It is ordered that all cases pending in the Circuit Court, Chancery side, previous to the fire of October 8, 1871, and which have not been redocketed, on motion of parties complainant or defendant, on or before the 8th of April, 1873, be dismissed at the costs of the complainant or complaints, for want of prosecution, without prejudice.

GENERAL NOTES.

The whole of the suits in the litigation for the Hunter estate, an account of which was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, are now in the hands of the Clerk. Messrs. Paddock & Ides are the attorneys.

Judge Blodgett starts for Peoria on the 15th. One of the main objects of his Honor's visit is to aid in the perfecting of the restoration of records in that part of the district, very little in that direction having been accomplished since the fire.

Oakes Ames, together with Oliver Ames, Oakes A. Ames, Oliver Ames the second, and Frederick L. Ames, seek, in the Superior Court, to obtain from C. F. Boal, H. Andrews, and David S. Cook, the sum of $600, for merchandise supplied.

In the matter of Van Velzer & Blakeman, B. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee.

Judge Blodgett will not preside, to-day, in the District Court, and there will be no court till to-morrow.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Jacob U. Bowser et al. v. Frederic Burkhart, Catherine Burkhart, and F. J. Roelle; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,949—Frederick Haskell et al. v. Albert and Buckingham Sturges, Samuel J., Henry H., and James M. Walker, and Henry Waller; bill for accounting. 42,951—Appeal. 42,948—Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, Oakes A. Ames, Oliver Ames (second), and Frederick L. Ames v. C. T. Boal, F. L. Andrews, and David S. Cook; assumpsit, $600.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,488—O. B. Burchard v. Ella J. Frisbee; restored case. 6,489—Appeal. 6,490—Jacob H. Smith v. William H. Camp; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,491—Boardman H. Leavenworth et al. v. Charles E. Whiteman; restored case. 6,492—Elizabeth Cardwell v. Peter Segler and David Neddermeyer; trespass on the case, $5,000. 6,493—Harriet C. Thomas v. Leland Moodie, John Todhunter, N. S. Carrington, C. D. Roberts, G. B. Weaber, and William Lake; trespass, $10,000. 6,494—Thomas Baxter et al. v. John E. and William Pullen; assumpsit, $10,000. 6,495—Appeal. 6,496—Nicholas Gooden v. John Schraeder; trespass on the case, $5,000. 6,497—Hattie E. Hill, administratrix of estate of late John Hill, v. Michigan Central Railroad; trespass on the case, $5,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Secret Why He was Not Prosecuted Explained by Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Daily News*, March 29, is responsible for the following revelations made by Judge Clifford, last week, at a dinner party given in that city by Col. Richard Lathers to a number of distinguished Northern gentlemen, who, at Col. Lathers' table, met some of the leading gentlemen of South Carolina. The *News* remarks, after referring to the conversation upon the Webster-Parkman murder, in which Judge Clifford prosecuted as Attorney-General of Massachusetts:

"Another event of great historical interest in which Judge Clifford participated was the solemn consultation of a small number of the most able lawyers of the North at Washington, a few months after the war, upon the momentous question as to whether the Federal Government should commence a criminal prosecution against the Hon. Jefferson Davis for his participation and leadership in the war of secession. In this council, which was surrounded at the time with the utmost secrecy, and which has never yet been described, were United States Attorney-General Speed, Judge Clifford, the Hon. William M. Evarts, and perhaps half a dozen others, who had been selected from the whole Northern profession for their legal ability and acumen, and the result of their deliberation was the sudden abandonment of the case by the Federal Government in view of the insurmountable difficulties in the way of getting a final conviction, which were revealed by their patient study of the law bearing upon the case. Mr. Hoadley, then and now a near neighbor and intimate friend of Judge Clifford, relates that, before the latter set out for Washington to join this conference, he paid him (Mr. Hoadley) the compliment of calling upon him to consult upon the momentous question which he was about to assist in solving, and it was agreed between them that, unless it were clear that the conviction of Mr. Davis would follow his trial, and that the law and the facts on the side of the prosecution would be irresistible in the Supreme Court, as well as in whatever court of original jurisdiction the case might be initiated, it would be the part of wisdom and true statesmanship, as well as policy, not to begin the prosecution. The conference took place, and was long, learned, and profound. The Federal Constitution, the law of nations, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the trial of Aaron Burr, and other causes celebres, having more or less bearing on the case then under consideration, and the whole list of State trials in the history of the civilized world, were studied, weighed, analyzed, and dissected. The council were divided upon some points and agreed upon others. Some were at first strenuous for prosecution; others who had weighed the subject more carefully, insisted from the first upon the futility of such a course; and finally the wiser counsels of the latter prevailed, and the proposed prosecution of Mr. Davis was, as will be remembered, suddenly abandoned, although it may doubtless be news to many of our readers to learn that this sudden change of policy was the direct result of this solemn conclave. After the council had adjourned, and Judge Clifford had returned to his home, Mr. Hoadley inquired the result of their deliberations, and Judge Clifford made a striking and characteristic reply in something like the following language: 'Remarkable as the fact may appear, we find that the laws of the United States are not so const. acted as to afford any certainty of punishing high treason or rebellion, and Mr. Davis, if arraigned under them, cannot be brought to conviction. Perhaps it is that the men who framed our fundamental law and system of government, and who were then fighting for liberty, with halters about their necks, did not pay much attention to the question of punishing in the future the acts which they were committing themselves.'"

Another reminiscence, illustrating the sentiment of the thinking men in the North in 1865, was related by Mr Hoadley of the Hon. John A. Andrew, then Governor of Massachusetts. It was on the day of the grand review of the Federal army in Washington; a number of gentlemen were being entertained at the residence of Gen. S. L. M. Barlow, in that city, and the conversation had turned to the subject of bringing the leaders of the Confederate cause to punishment under the criminal law of the land, when Gov. Andrew expressed himself as follows: "It cannot be done. The criminal law has no application here. Why, it is proved by its very title that the criminal law is a law for criminals—the laws or the code of laws formed by the great body of the people, who are in the main good men, for the regulation and punishment of the bad men scattered here and there throughout society. But when a whole people commit an act, rash, impolitic, and direful in its consequences though it may be, and the best and wisest men and women of the whole people participate therein, encourage and lead it, it is impossible to consider the criminal law as being framed to meet that case, or as being in any way applicable thereto. These people appealed to the arbitrament of war, and they have suffered by the war—that is their punishment. I believed in giving them war, when it was war they wanted,—yes, and I gave a Captain's commission once to a Massachusetts sergeant for no other reason than that he had, with his own hands, hanged seven guerrillas. That was war; that was the measure of their punishment, but criminal law has nothing to do with this case." This declaration of the emphatic Governor of Massachusetts caused the remark, when related yesterday, that it had an historical parallel in the famous words of Burke, when he told the British Parliament, in reference to the American revolutionists, that he "knew of no way to write an indictment of a whole people."

CONGRESSMAN SCOFIELD.

He Climbs a Greased Pole at Oil City.

His Views on the Credit Mobilier Matter—A Stock-Jobbing Operation—Vanderbilt's Speculation—The Potential Press—Secret of the Investigation Intrigue.

From the Oil City Derrick.

Assuming from Congressman G. W. Scofield's experience at Washington, and the mention of his name in connection with the Credit Mobilier investigation, that he knew something interesting about the matter, one of the *Derrick* staff met Mr. Scofield, and had a free conversation with him on the matter. The following is the substance of what was said:

Reporter—Mr. Scofield, you have been having some pretty exciting times in Washington?

Scofield—Yes, and some of them needlessly so. The thing got to going, and no one seemed to know how to stop it.

R.—What started it?

S.—Well, the whole thing originated in a stock-jobbing operation of Vanderbilt's, or, as it is called, the Vanderbilt interest.

R.—What had he to do with the Credit Mobilier?

S.—The Credit Mobilier is only another name for the old management of the Union Pacific Railroad. As officers of the road they made contracts with themselves as officers of the Credit Mobilier, by which they made an immense sum of money—stated from nine millions upwards. They made this on construction contracts and on the sale of Government bonds, on the first mortgages on the road, and still had left the enormous land-grants—for they became virtually the owners of the road. There was no disturbance about this until the road changed hands.

R.—Why didn't they keep it?

S.—The Ameses failed, and Vanderbilt bought their stock. He bought everywhere he could until he held a controlling interest and got the organization. Then he tried to make some of the old officers disgorge some of their big profits. I have heard, though with what truth I cannot say, that Ames offered to compromise for $25,000. No settlement was made.

R.—Was the M'Comb suit a part of this Vanderbilt squeeze?

S.—Only incidentally, if at all. They took another way to bring it about. They set the press on the track.

R.—What interest had the press in the matter?

S.—I do not know, except they were put at it by the Vanderbilt party. It is said that he employed five leading dailies in New York and the West to open on the Credit Mobilier operations as *frauds on the Government*. The insignificant M'Comb suit furnished the hint and excuse, and the disturbance commenced. Vanderbilt kept in the background, and the press opened the agitation on high public grounds.

R.—What was the object of all this?

S.—First, to create a public sentiment that would compel investigation; and, second, on that to found legislation that should compel the old owners of the Union Pacific Road to disgorge. They wanted the United States to sue the Credit Mobilier chaps.

R.—How was Vanderbilt interested in the claims of the United States?

S.—He wasn't, and there is the rub. He wanted the United States to compel the Credit Mobilier to disgorge for *his* benefit. All that is got out of them will go into Vanderbilt's pocket, and the Government will not get a cent of it. He started this row to put up Union Pacific stock in the market, and get several millions out of the Credit Mobilier stockholders.

R.—Did he accomplish it?

S.—A resolution was passed instructing the Attorney-General to commence suit in the name of the United States; the United States will pay all the costs of prosecution, and Vanderbilt will get all that is recovered.

R.—Do you mean to say that the United States had no interest in the Credit Mobilier stealings, and has not been wronged?

S.—Not a cent's worth. The only wrong ever inflicted on the Government, if any, was when the Government lien on the road was made a second mortgage; and there is no doubt but the security is ample to indemnify the Government against loss. The owners of the road are owners of its first mortgage. They can't own it twice. This change of the priority of lien was made before the organization of the Credit Mobilier, and had no connection with it. As it is the Government is to be a cat's paw to haul Vanderbilt's chestnuts out of the Credit Mobilier fire, and that's the objective point and sum total of the whole investigation.

R.—What evidence is there that this is a Vanderbilt speculation?

S.—One fact is sufficient proof. The Central Pacific Railroad, built under the same laws and subsidies, had also an inside ring, like the Credit Mobilier. The road was built in the same way; an immense sum was made by the officers, probably a larger steal than Ames and his party got on the other road. But there has been no disturbance, no investigation, no suit by the United States? Why? Because the road has not changed hands. The parties who made the grab still own the road, and there is no one wronged and no one to complain. There is no Vanderbilt in that case. If there was, you would have that road investigated at the demand of some press syndicate.

R.—How can the press secure such concessions to its demands? Would its voice be so potential if it had not right on its side?

S.—The daily press rules the country. No statesman, no political party, no corporation can stand against them. They cannot be resisted, except for a short time on some great issue and at enormous expense—as in the last campaign. By prodigious efforts with speeches and public documents we succeeded last fall in carrying the election against a powerful press syndicate; but we can't keep up the effort and they can. The New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and St. Louis *Republican*—only five papers—were able to put the whole Republican party to its trumps, and, with a better ticket, might have defeated Grant.

R.—Well, is not the power of these papers evidence that they have right on their side. Is it not well to have powerful press with the people?

S.—They may or may not be with the people. They lead the people, and if in the hands of unreliable men may *mislead* them. Most of these papers are managed by young men who, a few years ago, were correspondents who had to eke out a living by obtaining small clerkships in Washington. Such power in the hands of so few men, however good, is dangerous; the temptations to abuse of privilege are great, and the chances of being detected are remote. For instance: a gentleman who was once commercial editor on Forney's *Press* told me that Forney once instructed him to "write down Reading stock." He did so, as did several other leading papers. Reading went down rapidly. Then Forney said one morning, "Write up Reading." So the same papers all wrote up the road and its business and management. The stock went up rapidly. After the ring had unloaded, he was ordered to again "write *down* Reading." He declined and resigned his position. Such power as that is not safe in the hands of speculators.

R.—You have left the country press out of your calculation. They circulate more copies, are nearer the people, and ought to have more influence than the big dailies.

S.—True, and some of them do. But they are largely dependent upon metropolitan papers for their news and inclined to take their editorial cue from the dailies. They are, however, the most reliable check to undue power and the abuse of it in the big dailies, and their circulation and influence should be enhanced. For that reason I opposed imposing postage on country papers as an offset to the repeal of mileage.

After expressing the opinion that Mr. Scofield and the men in Washington generally overestimated the power of the "big dailies," and had been unduly scared; and that no part of the press could long maintain any popular influence in a wrong, corrupt, or selfish course, our reporter led the conversation to other topics. Nothing was said directly about the effect of the investigation on the Congressmen said to be implicated, but Mr. S. seemed to think but few—two or three—men had been irretrievably ruined, and that when the facts about the stock jobbing character of the affair became known, a reaction in the public mind would set in, which would leave even those most seriously affected in much better favor with the people.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, says *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which will be found useful to remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get on all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, &c.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke take a long breath, and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalies; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium-poisoning give strong coffee, and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S,
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS!
MONDAY, April 7, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
MLLE. ELISE DOCKRILL,
The Queen of the arena, and her celebrated PARISIAN TROUPE OF RIDERS, Grotesques, and Performing Horses, from Cirque Rentz, Berlin, and Cirque Napoleon, Paris. R. H. DOCKRILL, KENEBEL, the great French Grotesque. ELLINGTON, the Prince of Manage. Prof. ROGERS AND PUPILS, and all the Old Favorites. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last three nights of JAMES ROBINSON.
On account of the enormous expense attending this engagement, the free list will be entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press and Board of Directors.

"STAR" READINGS.
HEAR
"The Greatest Living Reader,"
BELLEW,
Michigan-av. Baptist Church,
TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE, Union Park [illegible] Church.
SATURDAY NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN THE WEST, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seat. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 205 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner Madison and State-sts., for the South, and Dyche's, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bell's, 4[illegible] West Madison-st., for West Side.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10, 27th, 28th, and 29th performance of Bartley Campbell's
FATE!
And last nights but two of this exquisite play, which has been declared the best modern drama.
Friday, April 11, BENEFIT OF MISS KATE MEEK.
Wednesday Matinee, FATE.
In rehearsal, the last Fifth-av. success, "ALIXE," and in preparation a new drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled "RISKS." Will shortly appear, Miss Eliza O'Connor, the charming emotional artiste, and Miss Josie Batcheller.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD,
And the Rankin Combination, in
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY—50 and 25 cents admission.
Last performance to-night of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—OLIVER TWIST.
Next week, the American actor, in America, STUART ROBSON, in LAW IN NEW YORK.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Every Evening until further notice, the Eminent English Artiste,
MISS NEILSON!
In her wonderful impersonation of
JULIET,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
Romeo and Juliet
Saturday—FIRST NEILSON MATINEE.
Prices of Seats—$1, 75c, and 50c, according to location.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Immense Success of the Handsome Boys,
BAKER AND FARRON,
Enthusiastic reception of the Sensation Drama,
CHRIS AND LENA.
Tremendous applause at the rendition of the
LITTLE FRAUDS.
The entire house in ecstacies over the genteel
SONGS AND DANCES.
Ladies engage your seats for the Matinee.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
MACKIN & WILSON
IN THEIR SONGS AND DANCES.
New Vocal Quartette—The Three Graces—The Clockmaker's Hat—One—Two—Three. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, April 14, benefit of J. R. Kemble, on which occasion the burlesque of Romeo and Juliet.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICE.
NOTICE.
H. F. ATWOOD is no longer connected with the firm of Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
April 8, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:30 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 9:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	6:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:43 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:21 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:10 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 8:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:10 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

A Book For Every Man.
The "SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of ills worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, Assistant Physician. N. B.—The author may be consulted on the above, as well as all diseases requiring SKILL AND EXPERIENCE.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE, NO PAY.
A sure cure for Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c., in Dr. Moss's Herb Cure. It NEVER FAILS. A package SENT FREE on trial by E. CROIX & CO., Covington, Ky.

THREADS.
J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads
Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.
For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.
ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK.
And use it for Machine Sewing.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly......... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington and New York News—The Elections—The Weather—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Academy of Sciences: The Natural and Artificial Geyser—Washington Letter—A Terrible Trial—The Farmers' Movement—The Atlantic & Great Western Canal.

THIRD PAGE—The West Parks: Reports of the Commissioners—An Investigation Ordered—The Courts—Jefferson Davis—Congressman Scofield on the Credit Mobilier—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Yesterday's Elections; Railroad Legislation; Congressman Scofield; Geysers and their Origin—Current News Paragraphs.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital—The Atlantic Disaster—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, &c.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—The Canadian Pacific Railroad—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Chris and Lena; or German Life on the Mississippi." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Clockmakers' Hat."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juices cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they ... walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompanying all my remedies, so that person in any part of the world can be readily cured by strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, And by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, April 9, 1873.

The Special Committee of Thirteen have appointed a sub-committee to draft two bills,—one for unjust discriminations and the other for extortion.

The arrangement and supervision of two very important departments of the Vienna Exposition, the Educational and the Commercial, have been put in the hands of citizens of the United States, who will also assist in the exhibition of civil engineering, public works, architecture, and farm-houses.

The River Improvement bill has been favorably reported to the House by the Appropriation Committee. They have amended it by striking out the appropriation of $200,000 for the construction of a dam at Copperas Creek, and providing that the net earnings of the Illinois & Michigan Canal shall be devoted to that object.

When the English counsel came yesterday before Judge Woodruff to open his case against MacDonnell, he found that the order of arrest from the Lord Mayor, and all the other papers on which his claim for extradition rested, were gone. It is hinted that, as MacDonnell got himself into trouble by forgery, he is not too good to have attempted to protect himself by theft.

The New York *Herald* of last Sunday consisted of 120 columns of matter, of which 78 columns were advertisements. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the same date consisted of 112 columns of matter, of which 50 columns were advertisements. New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, which constitute the *Herald's* bailiwick, embrace a population of 1,500,000,—that of Chicago is between 300,000 and 400,000. If the *Herald* has improved its field and its opportunities well, THE TRIBUNE has done better.

There was a debate on the Lake-Front Repeal bill in the Senate yesterday, but no vote was taken. One argument urged against the measure was, that to pass it would be to charge corruption upon all who voted for the original grant; another was, that although the grant was undoubtedly corrupt, the railroads had executed part of their contract, and could not be deprived of the rights which had thus become vested. A canvass of the Senate shows twenty-six votes for the repeal, and makes it plain that the result either way will be determined by a meagre majority.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, on account of the weather. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per brl higher, at $15.60 cash, and $15.75@15.80 seller May. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.35 cash, and $8.50 seller May. Meats were quiet and strong, at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c for short ribs, 8@8⅛c for short clear, and 11@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 15c for corn to Buffalo, and 10c for do on second trip. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 87c per gallon. Flour was more active, and a shade easier. Wheat was more active, and advanced 1⅜c, but closed weak at $1.17@1.20 cash, and $1.21¼ seller May. Corn was more active, and advanced ¼@⅜c, closing strong at 30¾@33⅜c cash, and 34⅜c seller May. Oats were more active and ½c higher, closing at 24¼@27c cash, and 28¼c seller May. Rye was steady and more active at 62@64c. Barley was dull and unchanged at 77@81c for No. 2. The grain in store in this city is reported at 2,332,123 bu wheat, 5,905,259 bu corn, 1,772,052 bu oats, 303,693 bu rye, and 256,020 bu barley. Total, 10,569,147 bu; besides 148,149 bu wheat and 1,100,996 bu corn afloat in the harbor. The hog market was dull and 10c lower, closing heavy at $5.00@5.35. Cattle and sheep were dull and weak, but not quotably lower.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Tuesday was a bad day for the party. There was a State election in Connecticut, and various municipal elections throughout the country, at nearly every one of which the Republicans found themselves in a minority. In Connecticut, Mr. Charles R. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a larger majority than Connecticut has been accustomed to give the successful candidate of either party for many years. Mr. Ingersoll is a leading citizen of New Haven, has been little known in general politics, and is expected to make a good Governor. His opponent was Mr. Haven, from the eastern part of the State. The Congressmen remain about the same as before, Gen. Hawley having been re-elected by a larger majority than he received last fall. The Legislature on joint ballot is Democratic, for the first time in twenty years.

The local elections throughout the country generally resulted in the success of the opposition,—Democratic, Liberal, Citizens' tickets, or what not. In Cincinnati, Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected, in spite of an objectionable personal record, which was counted upon to alienate the Liberals from him. In Detroit, the Democrats elected their candidates for Regents; in Cleveland, Columbus, and Dayton, in Ohio, and in Dubuque, Iowa, Democratic Mayors have been elected, and in Baton Rouge, La., the people indorsed the McEnery ticket almost without opposition.

These elections were not very significant, after all. They show a general defeat of the Republicans, it is true, and thereby attest that the people have lost confidence in a party which has committed itself to so many errors since the late Presidential election. The salary grab probably had more influence in leading to these Republican defeats than any other circumstance. It is evident that Gen. Hawley outran his ticket because he had set his face against the grab, and because it was believed that he would not touch the "back pay" which Congress had voted him. Gen. Hawley will hardly disappoint his constituents in this regard. The salary grab probably had more to do with the Republican defeats than the Credit Mobilier revelations, because it was more easily brought within the popular comprehension. Voters who were willing to forgive the Credit Mobilier transactions, because they couldn't well understand them, and to tolerate the Civil Service abuses because they are venerable, have viciously kicked against the salary grab because they could understand it, and because it was not venerable, but altogether a new invention.

It does not follow that the elections of last Tuesday indicate any renewal of confidence in the Democratic party. The purpose of the people was to rebuke the Republican party, and to defeat it at the polls. To do this, it was necessary to elect the Democratic candidates, as the only opponents in the field. Republicans and Democrats both voted for the Congressional salary grab, but the Republican party was responsible for it, as the party in power, the party which originated it, and which possessed abundant strength to have defeated it. The Democrats will, therefore, make a mistake if they assume that the results of Tuesday's elections were particularly designed as a credit-mark themselves. They would stand no more chance of success in a National election to-day than they have for the past twelve years. The recent elections merely furnish additional evidence of the gradual breaking up of old parties.

CONGRESSMAN SCOFIELD AS OILY GAMMON.

Congressman Scofield was not a sinner above all others in the Credit Mobilier business, and it was hardly necessary for him to climb a greased pole as a penalty for his connection therewith. Mr. Scofield is rather above the average Pennsylvania politician. He did the public some service in exposing Casey at New Orleans as the stockholder of a corruption fund, or bribe-distributor to "cullud" legislators. For this reason, and also because he vindicated the Louisiana Legislature as being equal, in point of morals, to the average Pennsylvania Legislature, and because, when charged with Credit Mobilier, he was extremely modest and retiring, we were disposed to give him a verdict of "not guilty, but don't do it again." But, in an evil hour, Brother Scofield fell in with a reporter of the Oil City *Derrick*, who beguiled him into conversation and obtained from him a theory of the Credit Mobilier Investigation at once novel and startling. That the United States lost anything by Credit Mobilier he utterly denies—*argal* the suit instituted, or to be instituted, against that concern by the Attorney-General, is simply nonsense and waste. There is a darker background to the picture. Commodore Vanderbilt bought the stock of the Union Pacific Road, and hired five leading newspapers in New York and the West to raise a hue-and-cry about corruption so as to bring about an investigation and force the Government to bring suit against Ames & Co. to compel them to pay back into the Union Pacific Treasury, *i. e.*, into Vanderbilt's pocket, nine or ten millions of dollars! This, with a few moral reflections on the venality of the press, is Mr. Scofield's exposure of the great Credit Mobilier conspiracy to the Oil City *Derrick*.

As Mr. Scofield does not pledge his veracity for this theory of the case, nor even say that he believes it to be true, we shall assume that he was enacting the character of Oily Gammon before the numerous proprietors and operators of derricks in his district, in obedience to a demand for some slippery explanation of his connection with Credit Mobilier. That Vanderbilt owns the stock of the Union Pacific Road, or a majority of it, has not become generally noised abroad in financial circles. That the Government has no interest in making Ames & Co. disgorge, is somewhat explicitly contradicted by the report of the Wilson Committee, who declare that the security of the United States as mortgagee of the Union Pacific Railroad has been impaired to an enormous amount, and that the interest on said mortgage is in default by reason of said Credit Mobilier swindle. But, in order to do full justice to Mr. Scofield as an explainer of mysterious things and a climber of greased poles, we publish his deliverance in another column, and commend it to all oil-producers and refiners far and near.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

It does not appear that the project of appointing a Select Committee of thirteen members of the Legislature to consider the railroad question was well considered, nor that it will lead to any satisfactory and permanent solution of the difficulties. The Committee was appointed with particular reference to avoiding all members who had served on the Railroad Committee, all who had presented bills or expressed opinions on the subject, and all who had made a study of it. The inference is, that, if the Special Committee desires to report a bill that will meet the law and the requirements of the people, it must begin *de novo* to examine the matter in hand. This would involve a discussion that would tire the patience of a Legislature that is very already anxious to disperse. Otherwise, there is danger that a conclusion will be hastily jumped at that will not stand, and so leave the people as badly off as before. It is strange, indeed, that the Legislature should not be able to find in the Donahue and Hildrup bills material for a measure that would cover the ground. The Donahue bill has but one defect, viz.: The penalties, which are not too severe when they follow conviction under a prosecution of a railroad by the Commissioners, would be likewise inflicted upon conviction in a private suit, in which a jury should find unreasonable charges, even though conforming to the tariff that might have been agreed upon with the Commissioners. No private individual should be, or could be, deprived of his right to sue a railroad company for extortion or unjust discrimination, even though the railroad company should conform to a tariff agreed upon with the Board of Railroad Commissioners. In this case, however, the Hildrup provision, that conviction should be followed by a fine of not less than $100, the payment back to the shipper of three-fold the amount he paid in freight, and also an allowance of $50 for attorney's fees, is more reasonable. In cases where the suit is brought by the Railroad Commissioners, which would ensue upon a refusal to establish reasonable rates, the greater penalties should remain as provided in the Donahue bill. A judicious consolidation of these two bills would provide a law that will hold the railroads in check and protect the farmers.

There are probably few people who are aware that the plucky little Kingdom of Holland has a war on its hands. Such, however, appears to be the case,—the Sultan of Atchin being the unruly and unlucky individual who has roused King William's ire. The Island of Sumatra is a large, rich, and prosperous island in the Indian Sea, ranking next to Borneo among the Malay Islands. It has an area of about 145,000 square miles, and a population of about 4,500,000 people. The Dutch got a foothold on the Island of Sumatra early in the seventeenth century, and have since then gone on consolidating and increasing their possessions until they have greater power than any others in the island. There is a section of the country known as Atchin, or Acheen, which has retained its character as an independent kingdom, and it is with the Sultan of Atchin that Holland has to deal. The Malay pirates, subjects of the Sultan, have for some time past been committing outrages upon British ships and shippers. By a treaty with Great Britain, Holland is under a pledge to protect the British subjects on the island as well as its own. Reiterated protests seemed to have no effect upon the Sultan of Atchin, and friendly King William of Holland dismissed the Sumatran Ambassadors at his court and declared war. The Sultan of Atchin has a populous kingdom of fierce people and a rather formidable army, which, along with Holland's disadvantages of an investment of his dominions from a distance, may make the warfare obstinate and costly.

It would seem that railroads in Russia have not been the means of elevating the agricultural classes of that country, or improving their condition. During many years past, Russia has had no war to oppress the people, or draw from their strength. In the meantime the Empire has been provided with a great network of railroads to transport the grain from the agricultural to the more densely populated districts. Yet a Russian journal gives the following account of the farming communities in that country:

> The great mass of our people live like a horde of savages in smoky huts; young and old, covered with dirty sheepskins, sleep together with their domestic animals on the same boards. There are whole districts where bathing is unknown, and change of linen is regarded as a luxury. Black bread, mixed with all sorts of foreign ingredients, cabbage-soup, and milk, are the regular food of our peasantry. As for the cattle, every one who has traveled in the interior of the Empire knows that they have enormously diminished in numbers. We have, as has been wittily said, more Councillors of State than cows. That the physical condition of the masses has deteriorated, and the muscular power of the average peasant is less than it was, is shown at each levy of recruits.

Wherever the blame for this wretched state of things properly belongs, the fact remains that it is with this low order of labor that the farmers of this country are brought in competition, without any of the "protection" that is afforded the wealthy manufacturers of America, because they have to compete with the better-rewarded and higher class of mechanics in England. On the contrary, the tax on imports being a tax on exports, the American farmer is placed at a disadvantage by the American Government in competing with the degraded and impoverished race of creatures who are described above.

Geysers and Their Origin.

Prof. Edmund Andrews offered some remarks, accompanied by illustrations, before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, last evening, showing the probable origin of the natural phenomenon known as the geyser. As the great geysers of Iceland are found in the vicinity of Mount Hecla, and they are accompanied by a tremendous eruption of mud, hot water, and steam, the scientific world has been content with attributing the phenomena to volcanic action. But exactly how that agency produced these phenomena has, with the exception of Bunsen's imperfect explanation, remained a mystery. In approaching a geyser at rest, a rocky basin, nearly circular, perhaps several feet above the surface, with a hole in the centre extending downward to an unknown depth, is noticed. It may have water in it, or it may be empty. The period of rest may be a few minutes, or several hours, and some of them remain quiet for two or three days. Notice of an eruption is generally given by a rumbling sound, and an overflow of mud and water,—sometimes only of the latter. As the eruption increases in intensity, the water rises higher, till it and the steam are spouted up—250 feet by the largest geysers in Yellowstone Park. Exactly these results were produced in miniature before the Academy of Sciences, last evening, by the simple apparatus, of which there is a diagram in another column, invented by Dr. Andrews. The Academy were satisfied that the true explanation of the geyser has now for the first time been given. No one who watches this apparatus for half an hour can doubt that it furnishes a satisfactory explanation, though, of course, it does not exclude other explanations or estop further investigation.

We publish enough of this valuable dissertation to enable readers to judge of its claims to scientific merit. In past ages, scientific discoveries were confined to the cloister or the laboratory. In process of time, they made their way through letters and books from one scientific explorer to another, but no one thought until recently of spreading them before the people in daily newspapers. They have occupied for a century or two a large space in the college curriculum; they gave rules to the mechanic and the machinist; guided the navigator, and gave laws to the naturalist and the astronomer. Whoever wished to consult them must go to the great libraries of the learned, or to the living high-priests of Nature. But now no fact in science or in literature; no new principle in religion or in law; nothing that occurs anywhere on the face of the earth that can interest or instruct mankind; nothing that can contribute to man's intellectual or his moral welfare is deemed unfitted for the columns of the daily newspaper.

The Area of Low Barometer and Low Spirits.

There was once a very placid, childlike, and pious old gentleman, who followed the tending of sheep on Salisbury Plain for a living. He is known in the Sunday-school books as the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain. He has come down to posterity simply by virtue of a remark he once made on a rainy and muddy day, with regard to the weather. If he had not made the remark, he would probably have lived and died and have been remembered no longer than one of his own sheep. As the good old man was watching his sheep in the midst of a pelting rain, a drenched traveler accosted him and commenced cursing the weather, whereupon the shepherd reprimanded him gently. The astonished traveler inquired of him if he approved of that style of weather. The shepherd replied that whatever pleased the Lord pleased him. The traveler surveyed the shepherd once more with increased astonishment, and trudged on, cursing the weather again as soon as he was out of the hearing of the gentle shepherd. From that day to this, the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain has been held up as a model of the Christian graces, while the disgusted traveler has been exhibited as a model of moral depravity and unregenerate wrath. There is no justice in the comparison, however. The Salisbury Shepherd was leading a life as stupid as those of the sheep he tended, and had vegetated so many years among hardhacks and mulleins, that sunshine and rain were equally welcome in his sluggish existence. He had no good clothes to spoil. He had no business engagements to meet. He had not had the epizootic all winter. He had not made his arrangements to go to the opera that night. His house was not all torn up for the spring cleaning. He didn't have to pay $12 a ton for coal. He didn't have a leaky roof. He could flourish just as well in a rain-storm as in the sunshine.

It is within the limits of truth to say that there was not a man in Chicago who was not displeased with the weather yesterday, and that if the Shepherd of Salisbury has any descendants, they don't live in this city. Every man, and such few women as were paddling about in the mud, wore an ugly look—an expression of countenance that seemed to say he had just killed a small boy or would like to immolate one, weatherwise or otherwise, on the altar of his vengeance. "Nice morning, this," says Smith sarcastically as he punches the peak of his umbrella into Brown's hat. "Yes, ——— nice," says Brown, as he runs the handle of his umbrella into Smith's ribs. They glower at each other for a moment, and, having nothing more to say, pass along growling and muttering to themselves. In a bright morning, Smith and Brown would have shaken hands, inquired tenderly after Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown and the little Smiths and Browns. Smith would have been anxious to know of Brown how it goes, and Brown would have been unhappy until he had discovered how the world was using Smith, and the two happy men, having learned for about the fiftieth time that day that it goes elegant (whatever "it" may be), and that the world was using them so-so, would have separated in the best of spirits, and met over and over again, and have repeated their stupid formulas of street-talk as happy as two bugs in a rug. In the cars and omnibuses, yesterday morning, one row of wet, sticky, surly individuals, with their feet in the filthy hay, each man holding an umbrella in front of him, as if he were holding a snake down with it, faced another row of similar individuals, glowering at each other, each man riveting his attention upon his *vis-a-vis* until some new victim entered, dripping water from overcoat and umbrella over both rows as he passed up to deposit his fare; whereupon the whole eighteen regarded him for a moment with unutterable ferocity. Having thus expressed their ocular opinion of the new-comer, each man returned to his watchfulness of his neighbor across the way, and resumed his cursing of the weather. Some women are like ducks. They take to a puddle instinctively. Others have a little shopping which must be done, and others are in duty bound to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Asylum for the Amelioration of Improvident Females, and these, with muddy hose and bedraggled skirts and umbrellas pitching around at all sorts of dangerous angles, plunged and floundered about through the mud, in a limp and helpless way, which was peculiarly distracting to drivers of vehicles, who, in some instances, drove over these unfortunate beings as if they enjoyed it. There were no Shepherds of Salisbury Plain in Chicago yesterday. Men, women, children, and dogs were reduced to the same growling, wet, and nasty level.

In the light of such a day as yesterday, it is refreshing to read of the natural beauty of the parks and boulevards as glowingly depicted by imaginative real estate writers in last Sunday's papers. It is encouraging to a man who has bought suburban property on the strength of those glowing statements to sail out into the suburbs and enjoy the charming water privilege he has purchased. Confiding but foolish people who were deluded by the thermometers in the nineties and the thunder-storm, last week, into the idea that summer had come, and laid in a stock of crocuses, and hyacinths, and pansies, should plant them at least five feet deep to get them out of the mud. Unfortunate individuals who have ordered spring overcoats and given their winter ones to the Old Ladies' Home are to be pitied. Several druggists who commenced to build soda-fountains last Saturday have stopped operations for the season, and will not resume until warm weather sets in next winter. Having had within less than two weeks' time a snow-storm which blocked up all travel in the city; the thermometer near zero, and the thermometer at 90 deg. in the shade; a first-class thunder-shower; several storms of sleet and hail; a two days' rain-storm; snow thigh-deep and mud knee-deep, nothing remains to complete our happiness but a tornado, or an earthquake, or a spouting geyser. We have had every variety of weather known to the habitable globe in two weeks. We have had the four seasons crammed into twenty-four hours. We are sick of weather. Give us an earthquake, a hurricane, a waterspout, a simoom, something we haven't had.

The saddest part of all this is that Old Probabilities, having set up his weather machine and got it to running, can't stop it. The thermometer can have no show as long as he goes on grinding out his areas of low barometers and revolving his storm-centre in such a loose, irregular manner. Any person who attentively studied the diagram which was printed in last Sunday's TRIBUNE must have seen that there was no accounting for the weather. As long as that unreasonable individual is allowed to go on constructing his areas of low barometer, and distributing them in the upper lake region, just so long we shall have this assorted style of weathers, and the pious example of the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain will be wasted. If some one doesn't smash his machine and scatter his storm-centre and low barometers, then the Common Council of the city owe it to themselves and their constituents to pass an ordinance for the purchase of some high barometers and storm distributors, otherwise the present spell of weather is liable to continue all summer.

The record thus far is as follows: At 7 o'clock, a snow storm; 9 o'clock, hail and sleet; 12 o'clock, rain; 12:15, more rain; 1:15, signs of breaking away; 1:16, rain, snow, sleet, hail, and wind; 2 o'clock, looks like thunder; 2:15, snow storm; 3 o'clock, fog; 4 o'clock, heavy rain; 4:15, signs of breaking up; 4:16, another snow storm; 5 o'clock (present writing), snow, rain, hail, sleet, several acres of low barometers and another storm-centre just arrived.

LATER—5:10—There are rumors in the city that several more storm-centres are approaching from the north *via* Lake Michigan, and that an entirely new area of low barometers has been seen at Calumet, slowly coming up this way. If this be true, we shall probably have some more weather to-morrow. To any person disposed to growl at the present condition of the weather, we recommend the story of the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain. He was a good man—of his kind, but he hadn't lived in Chicago, and there were no areas of low barometers where he raised his mutton.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Mr. Henry P. Haven, of New London, was introduced to the people of Connecticut, for Governor, as a Christian Statesman. Majority for the other man, away up to 5,000 or somewhere.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* remarks upon our paragraph that Edward Y. Rice and John M. Crebs, "who participated in the sins of the last Congress," were offering themselves, in Illinois, as judical candidates:

> We find that both the gentlemen above named voted against the Back Pay and Increase bill, and they are, therefore, entitled, if otherwise qualified, to office and honors, if their party can bestow them. They are both Democrats.

If we rightly understand the temper of the times, in Illinois and elsewhere, the people care less to know who voted the steal than those who took the money. With the money in their pockets, and ex-Congressmen Rice and Crebs on the stump for Judges, "the result will be watched with some interest." Present indications are, that neither gentlemen will have sufficient encouragement to take the stump.

—The death of James Brooks, M. C., was telegraphed South from Washington, and obituary notices appeared in the papers of the 4th. All agreed that he died of Credit Mobilier mortification. Mr. Brooks can read the notices and satisfy himself.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has become the handiest divorce-shop east of Indiana.

—The editor of the Rock Island *Argus* has ascertained from the Hon. John B. Hawley, M. C., that he "hasn't drawn it," and says:

> We did not ask any further questions. We had a little instance of declining to draw money when Mr. Hawley was one of our Aldermen. He and Reube Hatch both "declined" to draw their city orders until they had made all they could out of the matter politically, and until they supposed the people had forgotten it, and then they quietly took their orders and got the money for them.

—The Cleveland *Herald* (office-holder) will not believe that Garfield has lost his grip in the Western Reserve. It says:

> We are still satisfied the Trumbull County resolution asking the General to resign was not only unwise, but was not the sentiment of the Republicans of Gen. Garfield's district. We find that not a Republican paper in that district endorses the action of that convention. We believe the press of the district are a more correct mirror of Republican sentiment than can be gained in any other way.

Will the *Herald* give a list of the Republican newspapers in "that district," and how many are *not* edited by office-holders. An Ashtabula correspondent of the *Herald* declares that office-holders in the Ashtabula Convention (one of them an editor), dulled the edge of resolutions that would else have been as sharp as those of Trumbull County, and makes this proposition:

> If he is "prepared to show by an analysis of the proceedings that it was in no sense the voice of our people," let him do it; the sooner the better. And I suggest that a fairer and more satisfactory way of showing it would be for our Representative to resign; that would bring the subject directly before the people, and he could go back to Congress vindicated by his constituency (if at all), rather than resting under censure. Do you want to try it?

—It is not to wound the feelings of the Congressmen who voted that $1,600,000 back pay that the press of the country has united in denouncing the act as infamous and the men who aided in it as no better than burglars. Far from it. We doubt if there is a man connected with the press of America silly enough to think that a Congressman who has the cheek to vote for such a bold, glaring theft from the people's treasury, is not so hardened that press comments fall upon him without hurting his feelings. The press has taken the question in hand to let the people know the danger of keeping such men in office, and to aid in cleansing the halls of Congress. Don't, we beg of you, think that the press either wants or expects to wound the feelings of the great national plunderers.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

—The Democratic paper at Ellicottville gives Congressman Sessions great praise for having voted against the back-pay swindle. That was right; but the more important question is, after having so voted, did he take the money? That is the question in which the public is just now most interested.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—If the thing is a "steal" those who take a share of the "swag" are as bad as the ninety-odd who cracked the safe. The man who profits by keeping a fence is certainly as bad as he who brings in the spoil.—*Chattanooga Times.*

—Offices are now sought avowedly for pay, used for pay, abused for pay, and regarded as of little value except for pay. To this deterioration or depravation of feeling we owe all the mean and sordid legislation of the past decade, and all the scandals of purchased elections and equivocal stock speculations. Accompanying this is the waste of time in trivial discussions or personal differences, in rivalries and selfish intrigues for future advantages. It is "all of a piece," all the outgrowth of a weakened sense of public duty. The "back pay" is a condensed expression of the whole evil. It tells in a word the vast distance downwards through which we have passed since offices were sought for honor, even by honorable effort, and used, at the worst, for the gratification of an ambition, which, if selfish, was not sordid.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—We need a deeper sense of responsibility, a keener appreciation of right and wrong, less personal greed, greater regard for the good opinion of others—in short, a higher tone of manliness and honor. It is wanted in both public and private life. There has been a deterioration, a sad falling off, from the standard of personal honor which formerly prevailed, and men now do things without blushing, which their fathers would have shrunk from as involving personal and official debasement. This explains the corruption that exists in politics, the taint that overhangs legislation, and the unfaithfulness to private trust which so sadly prevails.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—A portion of the Massachusetts press takes Gov. Washburn to task for leaving out the word "humiliation" in his fast day proclamation. Its use would have been supererogatory. The old Bay State hath both Ames and Butler.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—We are increasingly buying more in the foreign market than we sell there; and this means that we are running in debt to foreign countries by just the difference. American securities, National, State, municipal, and corporate, go abroad to settle the balance of trade against us; and this, while it increases our interest account with foreign capitalists, simply means that we are postponing the day of payment. Ultimately we must pay up by the exportation of gold or commodities, or both, or declare ourselves insolvent.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union.*

—These indications are anything but flattering to the business interests of the country, and everything appears to be at the mercy of a few operators in Wall street, while the commercial interests of a great nation are in their grasp, and it rests with them alone to say whether great financial panic shall overwhelm the country. They may find a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue with the people, and their ill-gotten gains prove a curse to them.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

—Built upon, and overlying the fundamental cause of our troubles is the tendency of incorporated capital to grasp all it can get, and this, of course, adds to the general burdens. It must be overcome in some way, and it will be. . . . . These are but so many indications of a rising revolt and revolution.—*Omaha Herald.*

—The people will, in a very short time, show who are the masters of the States, and of the National Government. Let the railroad jobbers "stand from under;" the whole fabric is about to fall.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—That a revolution is impending is but too apparent. The most that can be hoped is that it may not be bloody. But that it will wreck the credit and standing of the country is certain. Nor can the event be long postponed. When the masses rouse themselves to think, they will inevitably act. The process may be slow, but the result will be none the less sure.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The farmers of the West, of Iowa, of Plymouth County are aroused, and they will have their rights, if every constitution in Christendom is destroyed in securing them. Let the railroad monopolies take warning. We tell them the calm, sober truth when we say that the farmers are in earnest—that nothing but a radical reformation can prevent a bloody revolution.—*LeMars (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—Republicanism, as practically illustrated by the past and present Administration, is as completely shorn of its locks of strength as Samson was after his dalliance with Delilah. Its sole stimulants to party loyalty are greed and the cohesive force of public plunder. These apply only to the few. In the minds of the many that sober second thought is taking form which will yet be plain and significant as was the handwriting on the wall at the feast of Belshazzar. The radicalism which now rules is that of a minority against an unorganized majority. The many will win, and the few, with their schemes, will be thrust to the party wall.—*New Orleans Times.*

—The Great Farmers' Movement, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, originated in Washburne's own State, and he has been the first prominent public man to indorse it. That movement is destined to sweep the country so far as to elect a President without the help of Pennsylvania. Washburne and Hawley would be a good ticket.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Another large and fashionable audience greeted Miss Neilson last evening at McVicker's, although the rain and wind out of doors rendered theatre-going a formidable undertaking. *Juliet* improves upon acquaintance. There are many subtle points in the impersonation which, at first sight, are apt not to attract the notice they deserve, and the performance needs to be seen more than once to be fully appreciated. We have already spoken of Miss Neilson's peculiar physical fitness for the role, and of the unmistakable signs of ripe study and intelligent understanding with which her interpretation is stamped. In her capacity to carry out the perfectly formed conception she is no less eminently successful. Her voice is of a singularly musical and sympathetic quality, capable of expressing the most delicate shades of feeling. It is a laughing, weeping, loving, hating, happy, sorrowful, winning or repelling voice, just as she will have it. In the stronger and more intense phases of emotion the tone is made to become melodramatic and powerful, somewhat, we think, to the detriment of its natural volume and quality. In her school of acting Miss Neilson shows the effects of excellent training, but she is none the less thoroughly and distinctively original and unconventional. She has cultivated to a high degree the art by which art is concealed, but, better than all her consummate training, she possesses that rare and curious faculty of absolute identification with the character she assumes. We forget that we see an actress, and that it is not *Juliet*, but Miss Neilson. There is a certain dainty freshness about her which wins and holds the admiration; and, again, in the more sorrowful and tragic scenes, the seeming earnestness and reality of her agony render her remarkably impressive. Her emotional power is expressed with striking vividness in the soliloquy which precedes the drinking of the potion, and in which the fearful horrors of the charnel-house, as seen in her highly-wrought imagination, are portrayed in a wonderful semblance of terrible foreboding. The effect is startling upon the audience as she conjures back the vision of *Tybalt's* ghost, and then sinks into a swoon of horror-faintness.

Miss Neilson is fortunate in so excellent a *Romeo* as Mr. O'Neill, who, though lacking in that extraordinary and somewhat uncommon degree of fervor and warmth which should be evoked by such a *Juliet*, looks and reads the part with admirable taste. His reading could be positively and warmly commended but for the cropping out of occasional mannerisms—such as the semi-sibilant sound of the final "t." Mr. Power has never been seen to better advantage than as *Mercutio*, whose fanciful gayety he represents with commendable spirit. Mr. Pendleton as *Benvolio*, and Mr. Barry as *Peter*, are efficient and acceptable. Mrs. Stoneall makes of the *Nurse*—that happy mingling of loquacity and secrecy, insolence and deference, fidelity and faithlessness—a genuine character. It is one of the best of the many good things she has done.

In all other respects the support of Miss Neilson is extremely poor. The company as a whole at McVicker's was never noted for its strength, but now, that a number of its members are absent with Mr. Booth, its deficiencies are painfully manifest. Mr. McVicker's patrons have a right to expect that plays shall be decently acted at his theatre, even though the profits of his other managerial enterprises should be diminished in consequence. It is discreditable to the theatre that people whose dramatic capacity is severely taxed in the announcement that "the carriage waits" should be foisted upon the public in important parts. With the exceptions noted above, the cast of "Romeo and Juliet" is so utterly bad as to reflect severely upon Shakespeare's judgment. If the immortal bard wrote the play with any reference to its production at McVicker's Theatre, he should have had *Tybalt* and *Paris* killed in the first scene of the first act, and wholly excused *Juliet's* parents from appearing. *Friar Lawrence* should have been a man of deeds, not of words, for his "ghostly counsels" are uttered without the ghost of a suggestion of a priestly education. Fortunately, the scenic artist and stage carpenter were not required to support Mr. Booth on his provincial tour, and, therefore, "Romeo and Juliet" is handsomely put upon the stage. "As You Like It," with Miss Neilson as *Rosalind*, is announced for the Saturday matinee.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The second week of McKee Rankin and "Rip Van Winkle" began at Aiken's Theatre on Monday evening. The attendance has been as good as the weather would admit. Mr. Rankin has gained a firm foothold on popular favor in Chicago during this engagement by his finished and artistic delineation of the character of *Rip*. The last performances of the piece will be given this afternoon and evening. To-morrow evening the powerful drama of "Oliver Twist" will given, with Mr. Rankin in his justly celebrated impersonation of the role of *Fagin*, in which, in our judgment, he has no superior on the American stage, and few equals on any stage. Stuart Robson, the celebrated comedian, is to be at Aiken's next week, appearing in the new play, "Law in New York," for which elaborate preparations are making.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The second week of the revival of "Fate" at Hooley's has begun under unfavorable auspices as to weather, but the houses are good, nevertheless. Few modern society plays possess the peculiar attractive power of "Fate" as it has been produced at Hooley's, and, as the piece has become the property of Miss Carlotta LeClercq, subject only to its revival at this time, and, therefore, cannot be produced again, there will be occasion for real regret on the part of those who omit to avail themselves of the present opportunity. A theatrical performance so faultless in all particulars, and so pre-eminently elegant as well, is not a thing of common occurrence. "Fate" this afternoon and evening, and throughout the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Messrs. Baker and Farron are playing to good houses at the Academy of music in their new play of "Chris and Lena." They are both exceptionally fine singers, and are also clever comedians. The play is fully as good as the generality of its class, and the two principal performers are much better than the average. They are well supported by the principal members of the Academy Company. The piece is handsomely put upon the stage, the garden scene being notably fine. "Chris and Lena" will be given at the matinee to-day.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

A rich and varied programme of burnt cork oddities is being given by the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Minstrels at Myers' Opera House. The first part contains pretty ballads neatly sung by Tyrrell, Surridge, and Kayne, who, with the addition of Lang, make up one of the finest vocal quartettes to be found anywhere. Arlington and Cotton figure largely in "conversazione d' Afrique" and comic ballads. Billy Rice joins them in the second part in "The Three Graces," which has enjoyed a tremendous run of popularity. "One, Two, Three," and "The Clockmaker's Hat," are the other sketches. Mackin and Wilson have something new and tasty in the way of songs and dances.

"STAR" READINGS.

There are but few good readers at present on American platforms. Miss Cushman can scarcely be enumerated among them, since she has returned fully to the stage. Mr. Vandenhoff is rarely seen, and Mr. Murdoch reads but now and then. None of them can compare with Miss Cushman, whose fine, resonant voice will linger in the ears of the world till distant generations. To this limited society it is most gratifying to welcome so good an elocutionist as Mr. J. M. Bellew, who read last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church. Mr. Bellew not only reads well, in the ordinary vocal acceptation of the term, but interprets most intelligently the authors from whom he selects. He is a gentleman of fine presence. His features are clear cut and intellectual, and their expression is heightened by a profusion of silvery hair, which without indicating advanced years, gives an air of matured and graceful benignity. The first selection was "Horatius" from Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," which, as some critic says, are excellent martial music. Though it was read in a voice like a clarion, it failed to thoroughly arouse the audience, and bring them into full sympathy with the reader. It was slightly monotonous, the rhythm being too accurately observed. The dream of Clarence, from Shakspeare's "Richard III." brought him more to his hearers. It was read in a rich, deep voice, in exquisite cadence, and ended with a burst of passion which elicited a round of applause. "The Bridge of Sighs" showed the power of the reader in pathetic poetry. It was given with a dramatic power, with a deep, true, tender, and passionate depth of feeling that we have never heard surpassed. Mr. Bellew essayed successfully many stage effects. His gestures were numerous and always effective, he moved easily about on the platform, and his face was almost continually charged with expressions suitable to the sentiment of the text. The selections were generally of the lighter kind, principally ballads, or descriptive poems. The only draft upon Shakspeare was the one mentioned. The humorous pieces were from Thackeray's miscellaneous works, and from Mosely, an English author less known. They showed a powerful development of the comic element in the elocutionist, extraordinary skill in discriminating and delineating character, and formed a graceful embroidery to the heavier portions of the entertainment. We are glad to be able to pay to Mr. Bellew the tribute of saying that he is one of the best readers ever heard in Chicago. The audience was not large, the weather being disagreeable, but atonement can be made by a full attendance at the remaining readings of the week.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Beyond question, no such circus performance was ever seen in Chicago as that given this week at Nixon's Amphitheatre, where the appearance of the Dockrill Troupe, James Robinson, Frank Pastor, etc., has created a genuine sensation. It will be long before we shall again see in the same entertainment two such artists as Mlle. Dockrill and James Robinson, and we very much fear that the equal of Kennebel as a grotesque clown is not liable to come. The week at Nixon's is one to be long remembered in circus annals. A matinee performance will be given this afternoon.

HOLY WEEK.

The present week, being Passion week, has a peculiar interest for Roman Catholics, as it is celebrated by their Church with unusual solemnity. On this evening and the two evenings following the office of the *Tenebræ* (darkness) will be chanted in nearly all of the churches. This consists of the matins and lauds for the following morning, which it is customary to recite over night. During the service, a large candlestick supporting fifteen lights, arranged in the form of a triangle, which denote Christ and the prophets who predicted his coming, stands in the sanctuary; the lights are one by one extinguished, until only the upper one remains, which is taken down and placed under the altar until the close of the office, and then brought back; this symbolizes Christ's burial and resurrection.

To-morrow (Thursday), sometimes called Holy or Maundy Thursday (from the word *mandatum*), the institution of the Lord's Supper will be commemorated. In some places the priests wash the feet of twelve poor persons, in imitation of the action performed by Jesus towards his apostles. It is done by the Pope to thirteen priests, though why the number should be thirteen instead of twelve is not well understood. The bells are not rung nor instruments of music sounded from the *Gloria in Excelsis* in the mass to-morrow until the same time on Saturday. A consecrated Host is carried in procession to some temporary altar prepared for it, and kept there until the next day, when the priest carries it back to the main altar and consumes it.

There will be no mass on Good Friday, and the altar will be stripped of all its ornaments. The ceremony of kissing the cross, sometimes called the adoration of the cross, is performed on this day by all the faithful. On Saturday the services begin by the blessing of fire and water, and of the paschal candle, an emblem of Jesus Christ, which is lighted in token of his resurrection, and burns during part of the mass from Easter to the Ascension. It was on the Saturday in Holy Week that the early Church used to administer baptism to catechumens, and parts of the service still relate to this custom.

Then and Now.

Twenty years ago the first exclusively wholesale millinery house was established in Chicago. The sales, moderate at first, steadily increased for seventeen years, till the firm established, on Lake street, the finest millinery store in the country. The great fire, which obliterated the store and its contents, baptized its occupants, D. B. Fisk & Co., with new energy, and, while the fire was still raging, fresh goods, ordered by telegraph, were on their way to replace those destroyed, and before the live coals had become ashes they had rented and stocked another store with goods and were supplying their customers. Last spring found them in new quarters with a large increase of trade.

This spring they have removed to their magnificent new store, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street—the focus of business and encircled by railroads and hotels—and are offering the Western trade the largest, richest, tastiest, and most fashionable stock of millinery and straw goods, ladies' furnishing and fancy goods, in the finest millinery establishments in the world. The premises include six stories, finished from basement to roof in the most substantial and elegant manner, heated by steam, furnished with elevators for goods and passengers, and every modern convenience, making the six stories practically one. The offices, ladies' parlor, and toilette-rooms, on the main floor, of black walnut and ebony, with rich carvings and plate-glass, are models of comfort and elegance, and the grand massive stairway and the huge panes of French plate-glass, 7 feet wide by 15 feet high, flooding the whole arena with light, present an imposing tableau.

The goods are attractively arranged. On the first floor are ribbons, silks, velvets, laces, French flowers, and millinery materials. Next are fancy goods, ladies' furnishing, trimmings, and small wares. Then straw goods, hats, and bonnets for ladies, misses, and children, the pattern hat and bonnet department, and exhibition rooms for trimmed goods. The fourth floor is for duplicate goods, and receiving and distributing rooms. On the fifth floor is the manufacturing department, with all the latest machinery for making hats and frames. The basement is used for entering, packing, and shipping goods sold, and contains the steam engines, boilers, and machinery for transferring goods and passengers to any desired floor. Throughout use and beauty harmonize, and perfect adaptation is the law of every department. Of course, all sensible people know that a house of this character, with its vast trade as the headquarters of fashion for the West, can afford to sell goods lower than smaller houses, their comparative expenses being lessened by the large increase of business. *Harper's Bazar*, in an illustrated article on "Rebuilt Chicago," states the exact truth of this establishment and its proprietors, in a nut-shell, in saying: "No more fitting type, or truer representation can be found of the wonderful growth, magnificence, and prosperity of the New Chicago."

Illinois River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 8.—The Illinois River still continues to rise rapidly; has completely submerged the bottom lands in this vicinity, and attained an elevation of about fifteen feet above the point known as low water mark since the building of the dam at Henry. Heavy draught boats and barges can now pass over that dam. The canal boat "Morning Light" from Lockport passed to-day, and awaits towage to Henry.

Untrue.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 8.—The reported hanging of O'Neill or any other man at Streator by a mob is not true.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.
Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Amended River Improvement Bill Reported to the House.

Canal Earnings to be Devoted to the Construction of Copperas Creek Dam.

The Temperance Question—Defeat of the Tilson Claim.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 8.—Mr. Sherman, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the House River Improvement bill, which was amended by Mr. Starr, so as to strike out the $200,000, and appropriate the real earnings of the canal to constructing the dam at Copperas Creek, the money to be invested in United States bonds until $100,000 shall be accumulated, when the Commissioners are authorized to begin the work. Mr. Walker, with the benign intention of massacring the bill, moved to refer it to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Mr. Starr moved to make it the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Rogers opposed the reference. Mr. Armstrong, of Alexander, made one of his queer speeches, to prove that the canal was not the river, nor the river the canal. He really desired to "go for that clause." Mr. Swan wanted to go home on Wednesday, as the blue-birds in his county were as large as partridges. He would like to go home. Mr. Starr moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, which was carried—54 to 48. On the motion to order the bill to a third reading Mr. Jacquess expatiated, condemning the proceeding as extraordinary, and contending that the river was not an enlargement or extension of the canal. Mr. Wicker made a legal argument on the constitutionality of the bill, and Mr. Bradwell backed him up with vigor. There were other speeches—the same old dish of words—served up by several members, but nothing new or strange transpired. Mr. Jones, who can raise points of order finer than the point of a needle, objected to the bill being ordered to a third reading until the amendments were printed, which the Speaker overruled, and Mr. Jacquess appealed,—the first appeal during the session,—but the Chair was sustained by 101 to 11. The ingenuity of the opponents of the bill in making dilatory motions being exhausted, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE PENITENTIARY REPORT.

The Penitentiary Committee, which is a nomadic Committee, took a trip to the Pontiac Reform School to-day, and if they get through will return to-morrow. Then it is supposed the report on the Penitentiary will be forthcoming. Like the Millenium, it is a long time coming, and when it does come it may or not may not be valuable. A member of the Committee states that the report is unanimous; that it condemns Commissioner Reed for buying beef, etc., from Citizen Reed, and for approving certain punishments deemed to be cruel. The same authority thinks Commissioners Rowett and Butz are not seriously implicated, except in so far as they tacitly endorsed certain purchases said to be extravagant. No recommendations are indulged in, and the Governor will have to take the report for what it is worth, and decide whether a change in the management of the prison is warranted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The consideration of the resolutions fixing the time of adjournment was postponed until Friday next, when it may be again postponed.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Truitt handed in his contribution to the varied collection of railroad literature now in the House, in the guise of a bill prohibiting extortion and unjust discrimination. The author tried to boil down the Donahue and Hildrup bills into one, so as to make it short and sweet. It was committed to the tender mercy of The Thirteen.

AUDITOR AND SECRETARY OF STATE—A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS.

The Senate bills revising the laws prescribing the duties of the Auditor and Secretary of State were reported from the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to a third reading in the House. Mr. Rountree took occasion to pitch into Mr. Hurd, one of the revisers, whom he accused of drawing pay from the State for the time he spent lobbying for and against various measures. The Speaker called the gentleman to order, but he went on and repeated the statement amid the laughter of the House. Of course, Hurd could not reply, not being a member, but when the members began to assemble after dinner, before the House, Mr. Hurd went up to Rountree and asked him what bill he (Hurd) was lobbying against. Roundtree answered House bill 300. Hurd said he was not. Rountree replied that he was so informed by Senators, which Hurd denied, stating that Rountree could not find a Senator that would say so. Rountree probably construed this into the lie direct, for he went for Hurd, catching him by the throat and bending him back over a desk. Hurd being a weak, delicate creature, of slight frame, was entirely at the mercy of Rountree, who is big, heavy, and equal to three or four Hurds. Hurd was rescued by the members; on recovering, he called Rountree a coward,—meaning that it was cowardly in him to attack on the floor a man who could not defend himself, or that he was cowardly to strike a man of half his size. This maddened Rountree again, and he tried to get at Hurd, but was prevented by the intervention of several members. Thus ended a row in no way creditable. Mr. Hurd may have made himself offensive, but personal chastisement is rather a barbarian's recourse in this age of civilization.

THE LAKE FRONT BILL

came up in the Senate as the special order this evening on its third reading. The bill was read. Mr. Cummings said, before voting for a bill to repeal an act that had been on the statue books for years, he would like to see a reason more definite than the sweeping charge that the act had been passed by corruption. He knew some of the men who voted for the bill to be pure and above suspicion. He went over the usual argument about vested rights, and then said he understood the railroads were opposed to the repeal. They should mete out to corporations the same justice they demanded for themselves. He would like to hear those in favor of the measure give some reasons outside of the cry of thief or money corruption. If they passed the bill they would damn every man who voted for the act as dishonest and corrupt. Would they do that? The people did not want the act repealed.

Mr. McGrath read a concise and carefully prepared history of the entire case, and then contended that the railroads had acquired no rights, nor had the State any right to invade certain contracts made. When the city gave the railroads the right of way on the lake shore, the people of Chicago had petitioned the Council not to recognize the act, and the present Council had unanimously asked the Legislature to repeal it. If it was repealed the railroad company could never deprive the people of their park. He thought an outer harbor would depreciate the present dock property. The railroads were making desperate efforts to repeal the bill.

Mr. Steele believed the original act was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in corruption, in that much money was used to secure its passage; but for all that, he believed the act could not be repealed, as part of the contract had been executed and rights had accrued. That was the substance of an hour and a half talk, in which the Senator did the railroads yeoman service. As a result of his investigation of the question, he should vote against the bill. Nothing would give him more pleasure than to vote for the repeal of an act which was bought with money, could he do so consistent with his views of the rights of those who support the bill. The Senate adjourned with the bill pending.

The discussion proves that the railroads have a strong hold in the Senate. However, it was agreed, with very few exceptions, that the lawyers are against the repeal, as the first vote will show. The course of Mr. Steele creates some surprise among those who admire his ability, as it was uncertain almost up to the last moment how he would jump. He made the innocent motion to refer to the Judiciary some time ago, apparently in good faith, and with the intention of investigating the subject; but to-day proves that he had murderous intentions toward the bill. His speech was plausible, and bore marks of careful preparation. The lobby swarmed with country attorneys, keeping an eye on their members. Mr. Jewett was not present, but the Hon. Oscar F. Price, of Galesburg, a local attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and the Hon. William M. Springer, both ex-members of the General Assembly, filled his place with conspicuous ability. There were twenty-six votes counted for the bill to-day, including Brown, of Morgan, who exhibited a weakness in the back, and could not be relied upon. Canfield has decided not to vote for the bill, because he asserts his constituents want a depot on the lake shore. Had the final vote been taken this afternoon the railroads would have won, and they may win to-morrow. It will be nip and tuck with the bill.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN

met this afternoon and talked wisdom for an hour, when Messrs. McPherran, Oberly, Savage, Moffit, and Crawford were appointed a Special Committee to draft two bills, one on unjust discrimination and one on extortion. The railroad question, a serious subject two months ago, is fast becoming ridiculous by the manner in which it is treated.

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

The Senate bill appropriating money for the Northern Insane Asylum was ordered to a third reading in the House. It gives $46,200 per annum until the main building is occupied, and $55,000 per annum thereafter, and $2,000 per annum for repairs. The same order was made on the bill appropriating $100,000 per annum for the Jacksonville Asylum, and $8,000 for repairs.

TILLSON CLAIM.

After several speeches, the Tilson claim was put on its passage and failed, the vote being 21 to 18.

TERMS OF COURT.

The bill fixing the terms of the new circuits was ordered to a third reading, having been amended so as to give the Judges authority to dispense with grand or petit juries if justice can be administered without them, and to designate what terms shall be devoted to criminal business.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended the passage of a bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the Douglas monument at Chicago, and appointing Walter B. Scates, David A. Gage, J. H. McVicker, Frank T. Sherman, and Joseph B. Chandler Commissioners to spend the money.

ANTIETAM.

The bill appropriating $7,814 to the Antietam Cemetery Monument was recommitted.

REMOVAL OF CEMETERIES.

The following Senate bill was reported from the House Municipal Committee, read a second time, and ordered to a third reading. It particularly affects Chicago and Peoria:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That, whenever any cemetery shall be embraced within the limits of any town or city, it shall be lawful for the corporate authorities thereof, if, in their opinion, any good cause exists why such cemetery should be removed, to cause the remains of all persons interred therein to be removed to some other suitable place; *Provided,* said corporate authorities shall have first obtained the assent of the trustees, or other persons having the control or ownership of said cemetery, or a majority thereof: *And, provided, further,* that, when such cemetery is owned by one or more private parties, or private corporation, or chartered society, the corporate authorities of such town or city may require the removal of such cemetery, to be done at the expense of such private parties, or private corporation, or chartered society, if such removal be based upon their application.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The Temperance Committee will soon make a final report to the House, returning all the bills, resolutions, and petitions contemplating changes in the present law. A count of the names shows there were nearly twice as many petitioners in favor of maintaining the law as there were against it. It is pretty conclusively established by previous votes that the House is in favor of the law by an overwhelming majority.

TERMS OF COURT.

The House discussed the bill providing for the time of holding court in the new circuits, some amendments being made and agreed to. The bill seems to be satisfactory to the members from each circuit, and will, therefore, pass as an emergency law. Cook County is unaffected by the bill.

THE TILSON CLAIM.

The Senate spent the forenoon considering the well-known Tilson claim, amounting to $16,185.10, "for infantry and cavalry equipments furnished the State to aid in suppressing the late rebellion,"—to quote the patriotic language of the bill. The claimants set forth that the State agreed to pay them in gold on delivery of the goods, with interest on what remained unpaid. The Auditor issued warrants on the State Treasurer six months after the goods were delivered, but there being no money in the Treasury in order to realize on them, claimants sold the warrants in the market at a discount of 10 per cent. Now they demand the 10 per cent on $95,769.92, amounting to $9,576.99, and interest on that seven for 11½ years at 6 per cent, amounting to $6,608.11, a total of $16,185.10. This is the case on behalf of the claimants as presented by Senator Burns. On the other side, Senator Shepard charged that the interest was miscalculated even if the original claim was valid, which he denied. Senator Whiting argued that the claim having been already satisfied was a fraud.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

House bill 300 will be the special order in the Senate to-morrow. It will probably be ordered to a third reading and pass without the emergency clause.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President Early presiding. Roll-call was responded to by thirty-eight Senators.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

Senate bill 165, making appropriation for the benefit of Robert Tillson & Co. of $16,185.10, for expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion, was taken up, read a third time, and discussed.

Senator BURNS (Quincy) addressed the Senate, at length, in advocacy of the bill.

Senator SHEPARD followed, arguing against the bill; also Senator WHITING upon the same side.

After further debate by Senator LEE for the bill, and Senator PALMER in opposition, the Senate adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

Upon reassembling, consideration of the Tillson claim was resumed, Senator HAMPTON advocating the bill.

The previous question was then ordered and the bill put upon its passage and lost—yeas, 21; nays, 18—as follows:

YEAS.

Brooks,	Glenn,	Sanford,
Burke,	Hampton,	Sheldon,
Castle,	Kehoe,	Short,
Cunningham,	Lee,	Waite,
Cusey,	McGrath,	Warren,
Donahue,	Patterson,	Williamson,
Ferrell,	Reynolds,	Yager—21.

NAYS.

Baldwin,	Green,	Steele,
Brown,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Burns,	Nicholson,	Thompson,
Casey,	Palmer,	Ware,
Cummings,	Shepard,	Whiting,
Dow,	Starne,	Youngblood—18.

ANOTHER RELIEF BILL.

By consent, Senator YOUNGBLOOD offered a resolution asking the passage of a law by Congress for the relief of Col. Marvel, of Franklin County, late commander of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Laid over under the rule.

LAKE FRONT BILL.

The Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills reported back the bill to repeal the Lake Front act as correctly engrossed, and the bill was considered and debated at length. Pending further discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Gregg.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Agriculture reported back Senate bill 308, making appropriation for the Illinois Industrial University. Ordered printed.

The Committee on Appropriations reported favorably the House bill making an appropriation for the construction of the Copperas Creek dam, with an amendment striking out the appropriation of $200,000, and appropriating the net revenues of the canal for that purpose. Amendment concurred in.

Mr. WALKER moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. STARR moved to lay the motion to refer on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to refer was tabled—yeas, 64; nays, 46.

The old arguments for and against the measure were rehashed at considerable length.

Mr. LANE (Hancock) moved the previous question on ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. JONES raised the point of order that the amendments should first be printed and laid upon the desks of members.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. JAQUES appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 101; nays, 11,—and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. TRUITT—To prevent extortions by railroads. Referred to the Select Railroad Committee.

By Mr. CRAWFORD—To repeal an act in regard to the appointment of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The adjournment resolutions were postponed till next Friday.

TERMS OF COURT.

House bill 555, fixing the times of holding court in the several Judicial Circuits, was read a second time, variously amended, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed until 3 o'clock p. m. to-day.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Senate bill 196, to revise the law in relation to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

SECOND READING.

Senate bill 279, revising the laws in relation to the office of Secretary of State; also, bill 544, regulating the copying of the law and journals, were read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Bills making appropriations for the Northern Insane Asylum and the Insane Asylum at Jacksonvile were ordered to a third reading.

TERMS OF COURT.

House bill 555, fixing the times for holding court in the several circuits, was taken up, and an amendment providing that grand and petit juries may be dispensed with in the discretion of the Judges if not needed, was adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

ESTRAYS.

House bill 383, amending the Estray law, was read a third time, and, being an emergency bill, failed to pass—yeas, 72; nays, 36.

ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

The bill appropriating a sum in aid of the National Cemetery at Antietam was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Adjourned.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Canadian Authorities—Visit of a Reporter to the Wreck—Arrival of Some of the Sufferers To-Day, on Their Way to the West.

A party of forty-one Swedish emigrants, survivors of the wreck of the White Star steamer Atlantic, will arrive in this city at half past 6 o'clock this morning, by the Michigan Southern Railroad. They will be met at the depot by the Atlantic Fund Committee and the Chicago officers of the White Star Line, and escorted to a comfortable hotel. The Steamship Company will defray their expenses while here, and, when they have overcome in a manner the fatigue incident to their late troubles, will send them to their several destinations in the West. To-day the Fund Committee will divide the sum of $2,000 among the weary travelers, who have lost all their worldly possessions. This money was collected through the exertions of a few charitable gentlemen, who do not look for their reward on this earth. Since the last report the following collections have been made:

By Mr. Fred L. Fake—Giles Bros. & Co, $10; Chauncey T. Bowen, $5; Heath & Milligan, $10; Hamlin Bros., $10.

By Mr. H. F. Jennison—L. Laflin, $5; R. J. Morse; Rock River Paper Company, $5; Clark, Abbott & Co., $5; Hall, Lindell & Co., $5; Craigin Bros. & Co., $10; R. M. Hough, $5; O. S. Hough, $5; J. H. Gilbert, $10; Bliss & Torrey, $10; S. H. Kerfoot, $10; Edgar Leach, $5; S. S. Hayes, $10; John Ashton & Co., $10.

The manner in which the fund is distributed will be explained in the daily papers.

HALIFAX, April 8.—Wm. Patterson, Fourth Engineer of the Atlantic, who had charge of the engine at the time of the disaster, testified to-day that the lowest pressure during the night of the disaster was 36 pounds, which was between 12 and 2 o'clock; between 2 and 3 the speed was increased, and there was 50 pounds pressure on the gauge at the time she struck. The remainder of his testimony gives details of what he did after the ship struck. He testified to seeing the engines reversed, the steam shut off, and the safety-valve opened.

Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, was recalled, and testified to having received a Master's certificate, and been in command of steamers sailing out of Liverpool. He said the greatest speed of the Atlantic under steam and sail was thirteen knots per hour.

Capt. Mulligan, of the steamer Carlotta, which runs between Portland and Halifax, testified that he arrived at Halifax the night before the disaster to the Atlantic; in the early part of the night it was thick weather, but subsequently became clearer, and he could see the lights as he entered the harbor; considers Sambro light a treacherous one as to distance; can see 12 miles in clear nights; always remains in the pilot house after sighting Sambro light till he reaches Halifax.

Adjourned to Thursday.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A newspaper correspondent who went down into the wreck of the steamship Atlantic yesterday says: The hull of the vessel is broken in several places, and the cargo had broken bulk, with the bodies of men and women jammed among the boxes and crates. Limbs are strewn around, broken from the bodies by the continued action of the waters. At the companion-way of the steerage were 100 more bodies, lying in confused heaps, some dressed but many half nude. Children were clinging to mothers and husbands clasping wives. At the companion-way of the steerage for male passengers, bodies of men, old and young, were together on the stairs, with distended nostrils, gaping mouths, staring, glassy eyes, giving some idea of their horrible death while struggling to gain the deck. In the sleeping apartments were numbers of bodies of men with bedclothing strewn among them. Broken stanchions and the jagged, splintered woodwork had torn the flesh from the faces of many, and others were bruised and battered about their heads, which are red and bloody, contrasting horribly with the features of the others.

HALIFAX, April 8.—Only one body was recovered from the Atlantic wreck to-day, that of an unknown cabin passenger. The diver saw in a stateroom the bodies of two ladies, believed to be those of the Misses Brodie and Baker, of Chicago.

The steamer North American, which arrived last night from Baltimore, reports having passed a body floating twenty miles south of Halifax.

Capt. Isaac Smith, of the coasting steamer W. A. Starr, was interviewed to-day in regard to the current spoken of by Capt. Williams. He says all coasters are acquainted with the strong currents running north and west in shore, and south and west further out. At this season especially the current is strong, but at most it wouldn't make a difference of over a knot or a knot and a half. Therefore he is satisfied that at midnight the Atlantic must have been less than 48 miles from Sambro light, or she could not have got to Meagher's Head when she did.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 8.—It is certain that William Todd and wife, of this city, were lost on the Atlantic. Mr. Todd has resided here for years, and went to Ireland to visit old friends, starting Jan. 25. His son left, last night, to make an effort to recover the bodies.

A Connected Story of the Voyage and Foundering, as Told by the Steerage Passengers.

Boston (April 5) Correspondence of the New York World.

The following account of the voyage of the steamship Atlantic from Liverpool till she was wrecked on Meagher's Head, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and the consequent loss of 546 lives, together with the subsequent sufferings of the survivors, is carefully compiled from the statements of the most intelligent of the steerage passengers who arrived in this city to-day. I have been especially careful in sifting the evidence reflecting on the character of the Captain and crew, setting down naught in malice, but at the same time extenuating nothing, simply giving the plain unvarnished tale on which each and every sufferer agreed. The statements, too, as to the poor food served the steerage passengers on the voyage, and its failure to nourish them, and their consequent speedy exhaustion in the hour of trial, may be relied upon, as they are derived fom the unanimous testimony of the entire number:

The steamship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, James A. Williams, Captain, weighed anchor at Liverpool, bound for New York, stopping at Queenstown, on Thursday, March 20, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, having on board thirty-three saloon and 826 steerage passengers, besides a crew of 130 men. The unusually large number of immigrants, many of whom were induced to sail on this particular vessel by the flaming announcements of speed, comfort, and safety set forth in the Company's advertisements, attracted large crowds of friends and relatives to the dock to see them off; and then and there, amid the bustle of a great ship's setting sail out of one of the busiest harbors in the world on a calm, clear day of early spring, more than 500 men and women, with hearts in their breasts, if they were steerage passengers, parted from those they loved, whom they were never to see again. As the Atlantic steamed out of the harbor the sky was without a cloud, and, although a slight mist arose as night came on, almost the last sight they were ever to have of the shores of their native land was with the rays of the setting sun softly tinging them with gold, and inspired by the deceitful augury, the emigrants turned their faces Westward, filled with hopes and plans for their future life in the land they were fated not to reach. The sky continued clear, with a light wind, all the night, and the vessel reached Queenstown the following afternoon. The stay there was not longer than an hour, and the ship was soon under way again, and as it steamed out of the port the Montreal was seen casting her anchor, about to lay to. Several of the Atlantic's steerage passengers had even gone as far as paying their deposits for passage in the Montreal, but, overpowered by the persuasions of friends and prospects of better accommodations and safer passage, had preferred to forfeit them for the sake of sailing on the Atlantic, and now gazed doubtfully upon the former with a sigh for the wasted money, and misgivings as to the wisdom of their change of quarters. They already were beginning to have cause to repent their haste. The majority, notwithstanding the calm sea, were too sick Thursday night and Friday to care much for table delicacies of any sort, but those who were not paying Neptune's tax upon those who visit his domains and were good Catholics found their fasting powers humored on the latter day to the top of their bent, for the quantum of bread served for breakfast was of more than usual steerage meagreness even, and the fish allotted for dinner in consideration of their religious prejudices was in such a decayed condition that it could not be tolerated upon the table. Nor did they gain much by the change to meat the next day, which was of such inferior quality, and, moveover, so salt, that few stomachs could retain it. Although thus salt, some of it was dropping to pieces from decay, while the rest was too tough for the strongest teeth to masticate. But the way the food was served was the hardest trial. The water colored with chiccory, miscalled coffee, which formed the breakfast beverage, was dished up in such a slovenly style that half was spilt in the serving, and sometimes a full hour would elapse before the concomitant ha'pennyworth of nasty bread which, musty as it was, was the most palatable thing they had. Thus they had either to drink their "coffee" cold, in which case it was a most nauseating mixture, or eat the dry bread without anything to moisten it, for water was almost prohibited at breakfast and tea, when other liquids were served, and nearly another hour passed before a bit of butter could be had. At the other meals it was the same, and the entire day was almost spent in a veritable struggle for existence. Some days elapsed before the comparatively dainty stomachs of some of the emigrants accustomed to the plain but wholesome fare of an English farm-house were forced by the pangs of hunger to eat the food at all, and all languished on the unhealthy diet. For the first three days they bore this without complaint, but when on Sunday no pudding appeared, which had been especially stipulated in the contracts for passage, their patience was exhausted, and they complained to the Captain, who referred them to the steward. As a consequence, the following Sunday they were treated to the longed-for "plum duff," which, save the raisins, proved so tough and unpalatable that they threw it into the sea. But the more than ordinary ill-treatment to which the invariably ill-treated class were subject was pitiable. The White Star Line on this occasion had shipped a harder set of men than ever walked any but a pirate's deck, and these beat and kicked the emigrants about at every opportunity. Besides the regular crew, through the connivance of the boatswain, as many as fifteen "stowaways" belonging to a well-known gang of desperate characters in the worst quarter of Liverpool had been allowed to steal on the vessel, who, after Queenstown had been passed, and they were no longer in danger of being put on shore, began to court discovery by their raids upon the poorly provided larder of the emigrants. When ordered to assist in manning the ship and thus work their passages over they feigned sickness, and one brawny fellow, indeed, who persisted in spite of his pseudo illness in walking on one of the upper decks when ordered below by the Captain refused to go. The Captain threatened to put him in irons, and he then was seen by some of the emigrants to draw a knife while he declared that no man would lay hold of him without repenting it. So the story goes, and there are others of pitched battles resulting in the use of knives among the regular crew, all of which their subsequent conduct after the wreck would seem to confirm. The cabin passengers knew little or nothing of all this. They enjoyed the comforts of a first-class hotel, and only realized the character of the hands to which their lives were confided when the Atlantic was fast on Meagher's Head. The weather meantime had continued fair until Monday, when the sky clouded over and it soon became evident that a storm was brewing. And a fearful storm it proved. All day Tuesday and Wednesday the vessel was knocked about in a fearful manner which tried well its strength, but on Tuesday it cleared and continued clear, with light head-winds, till the morning of the disaster. All accounts agree that at the very moment the ship struck the stars were shining overhead, the wind was light, and only a small sea running. Monday, the 30th, indeed was an unusually pleasant day, and about noon the steerage passengers were gathered in groups calculating the probabilities of reaching New York, when they suddenly observed the ship's course to change, and she began sailing in almost opposite direction. One of the more adventurous asked the Captain whether he was not making for Halifax, but received no reply. Before long, however, it was given out that the supply of coal was exhausted, and that that was the reason of the change of course. To corroborate this one of the firemen declared that he had been burning at the rate of seventy tons a day, which out of their supply of 960 odd left less than 130 with which to make the 400 miles between the then position of the vessel and Sandy Hook. As this consumption was nearly twenty-two a day greater than the average, he gave as an explanation of the increase, that the coal was of inferior quality, some of it being like so much dust. Capt. Williams explained it by the bad weather and head winds the ship had met with, although his own record, with the exception of the storm of the 25th and 26th, showed the passage to have been a remarkably clear one for the time of year. For the nine days between the 21st and the 30th he had marked two days "fair," four "clear," only two "stormy," and one "cloudy." These explanations, although different, did not at all conflict; but here another fireman came in and confided to several, who declare themselves not mistaken in what they assert, that they had not burned much more than the usual supply, and that there was between 360 and 400 tons in the forward part of the ship, the approach to which was covered with cargo that the Captain did not wish to remove, and consequently had determined to take in a new supply at Halifax. In other words, to avoid crowding his upper decks, and with goods that might be injured by the wet, he preferred to sail on a notoriously rocky coast, with which at that time he acknowledged he was unacquainted. This last statement as to the supply of coal, moreover, agrees with that made by the Company's officers at Liverpool, who, as is already known, declared that over 200 tons more than the usual supply was taken on the Atlantic. The Captain's statement before the Commission at Halifax to-day, the beginning of which appeared in the evening papers, as an additional reason for the ship's change of course, that the provisions were also running short, and that there was but two days' supply left, is ridiculed by the emigrants, who declare that, bad as old England is in some respects to the poor man, she would not permit her Inspectors at Liverpool to so neglect their duty that any vessel could sail with provisions for fourteen days. Be the course what it may, as all the country knows by this time, the Atlantic was soon steaming towards Halifax at the rate of, by the Captain's statement, nine knots an hour, but there is certainly abundant reason to suppose it much greater. Nothing occurred during the afternoon, except a slight rain that had been falling cleared up, and at 8 o'clock the stars came out. The evening passed away, the ship meantime increasing her speed, as if her huge mass of iron was drawing her toward the load-stone mountain on which Sinbad, the sailor, was wrecked. At midnight Capt. Williams went to bed, after giving the officer he left in charge directions by which he could not fail to run the vessel on the rocks around Sambro's Island, 22 miles southwest from Halifax. A quartermaster who knew the coast ventured to point this out, and was ordered below for his pains. Although so near a coast famous for its ruggedness, the watch was not doubled as is customary on nearing the most innocent beach, and soon the tired single watch was asleep and not a man was awake to see the tall mass of Meagher's Head which towered up seventy feet in the air, visible in starlight a mile or more away. I have said there were discrepancies in the statements of many I had seen, but they all agree in this—that when the ship had struck, rocks not so high as Meagher's Head could be seen at a greater distance, and two who were seafaring-men affirmed that nothing but the blindness of sleep could account for the watch not seeing the rocks. The steerage folk, one and all, are indignant at the attempts of the cabin passengers to exonerate Capt. Williams from the charge of hard drinking. They say they have often seen him under the influence of liquor, and that appearances are the most deceitful things imaginable if he was not more than "half seas over" the night the ship struck. Some go so far as to assert that he was forced to go below at 12 o'clock to sleep over the effect of his potations. All sailors take their grog, but Capt. Williams, if one-half of the accounts are true, more than exceeded the limit prescribed by even sailor sobriety. About half-past 1 the log had been heaved, showing a speed of twelve and a half knots, and this had been a sort of signal for the emigrants to turn in, and so none of them were on deck to testify to this for a certainty and to prove it by proclaiming the presence of the land, but reasoning from analogy they declared they had no doubt on the subject. It was now nearly 2. Suddenly the watch, aroused from a state of deafness if not from one of sleep, heard the roar of the surf, and the cry of "breakers" was raised. A minute afterwards the ship struck. Then ensued a scene of which every survivor gives a different account, relating only his individual experiences, but whose combined collection makes a horrible whole, the recollection of which now haunts their dreams and renders sleep a pain. Although the crash to those in the extreme forward part of the ship seemed terrific, a number further aft, partially aroused from sleep, imagined it was merely the casting of the anchor in Halifax harbor and the subsequent grating of the vessel on the rocks was the chain trailing along her bottom. Another shock aroused them to a sense of the situation, and soon the deck was alive with naked men. A score or more of the married men in the aft steerage at the first shock had gained the deck and then ran back to save their wives. The vessel's careening over on the port side now wrenched off the fan, opening the entire stern, and the water rushed in, drowning in less time than it takes to write it over 400 human beings like rats in their holes. Only two men who carried their wives in their arms and a young boy who crawled through a porthole, of all that were in that part of the ship, succeeded in making even a temporary escape, and they rushed up the hatchways only to find the doors barred and bolted against them, which they had to break down. The same rush of water drowned in a similar manner a number of the saloon passengers, and, as the 400 souls left their bodies, the shrieks of the women were heard above the roaring of the waves. The majority of the single men in the forward steerage meantime had succeeded in bursting open their hatches, which had also been closed against them. The closing of the hatches is reported in both instances to have been the work of the third mate—the one whose weeping in the rigging when a woman by his side was composed and calm created even mirth amid all the horror. The accounts of the attempts to launch the boats are conflicting. One says a long life-boat was launched, and the heavy sea and a crowd of emigrants rushing in swamped it; another disputes that by the assertion that the water on the starboard side, on which she was launched, was smooth as a mill-pond, and that the boat was really knocked to pieces while on the stays by the sea beating in from the port side. Another says that the third mate abandoned launching one just as she was about to be lowered, which, had it been accomplished, would have saved the lives of those who were washed off the deck before they could cross on the ropes. All hope, however, of escape by the boats vanished after this last attempt, and the half a thousand souls who were clinging to the rigging and starboard railing began seeking safety by the aid of a rope which had been stretched, soon after the striking of the vessel, across from the rock on which she lay to another about 50 feet further towards the shore. The depth of water was nowhere above 6 feet, but the current was very strong, and the men, numbed and chilled by the cold, could hardly pull themselves across the narrow space. The Captain, so more than one emigrant says, anxious to get off the wreck himself, and yet not wishing to be among the first, urged them to go on faster, so that there were a score or more scrambling along the rope at one time. In the struggle for life the strong would ride over the weak, and force them to let go their hold; but the great majority perished when endeavoring to climb the slimy rock whose slippery sides afforded ledge for neither grasp of hand or hold of foot. And when on its top they were hardly safer than before. Not more than a score of square feet at low water, it was quite engulfed at high water, and the tide was coming in with increasing rapidity. Another rope was stretched to the shore; but some were drowned in making even this passage, although at the same time several of the better-fed officers and cabin passengers succeeded in swimming the entire distance from the ship to the mainland without the aid of any rope. The emigrants who accuse the Captain of forcing them to leave the vessel declare that numbers perished in this way who would have been saved had they waited for the boats which were putting out from shore to take them off. In the meantime hours had passed; the sea had increased to a fearful size, and the crowd who had sought refuge in the rigging, slowly but surely was diminishing. One by one they dropped to their doom; happy were they who fell clean into the ocean; those who did not clear the vessel were dashed about between the bulwarks till in the dawning daylight their quondam companions in the shrouds saw their broken limbs flapping in the water like wings of wounded birds, while their features were rendered unrecognizable by the mangling they had undergone. In almost another hour longer, boats from the shore began to arrive, and in the course of three hours more the survivors of the sea and the cold were all taken off both ship and rock to the various islands in the vicinity, where they quartered themselves in fishermen's huts, with the exception of twenty, who had swam ashore and set out to walk to Halifax, a distance of about the same number of miles. Thirteen of these gave out from weakness on the way, but the remainder reached the city that night, and gave the authorities almost the first intimation they had received of the disaster. It was during the night spent in the fishermen's huts that the careless character of the crew became especially manifest, and some of the survivors say that they had rather have been drowned with the rest than have been the victims as they were of such brutality. Those fortunate enough to possess whole garments were forced to surrender them on pain of instant death, and any that even hesitated were beaten without mercy. Then they were not, in any event, allowed to warm their poor bodies at the fires, and were pushed into the corners and against the thin walls of the huts, where they shivered in their wet garments all that terrible night. The statement has been denied that one of the sailors hacked off a dead woman's finger to get at her ring, but more than one of the steerage passengers saw a diamond cluster on the hand of the one charged with the crime, on their way to Halifax on the Delta and Lady Head the next day. These steamers took them off early the next morning, which many, in their misery the long night before, thought would never come.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 8.—In financial circles the public interest still centres in the money question. Loans ranged from 3-16 to 3-8 per day until about 3 o'clock, when the rate fell to 7 per cent coin. The receipts from the interior are steadily increasing, one express company having received on Monday nearly $2,000,000, each of the other companies receiving about $750,000. The amounts were not so large to-day, but the movement is decidedly this way. The receipts include about $1,500,000 from the West and $2,000,000 from the East, South, and Southwest.

The legal tenders outstanding were increased $321,000 to-day.

Sterling was dull and lower at 107@107¼ for sixty days, and 107½@108 for sight.

The gold speculation exhibited increased weakness, the rate falling from 118⅜ to 118, closing at 118⅛. The decline was caused by sales for "bull" account on Saturday and Monday, and the announcement that £316,000 had gone into the Bank of England to-day. Loans ranged at 4 per cent to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings, $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $40,000. Customs receipts, $260,000.

Governments were firm, though the dealings were smaller.

State securities were dull, with Tennessees weak.

Railroad bonds ruled steady; Hartford & Erie firsts advanced to 40.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company earned $26,000 more in March, 1873, than in the same month in 1872.

Stocks were weak the greater part of the day, the decline ranging from ¼ to 5 per cent, being most marked in Harlem, which fell from 125¼ to 120½; New Jersey Central, from 100 to 96, on the passing of the quarterly dividend; Panama, from 105⅛ to 104; Pacific Mail, from 56⅜ to 55; Wabash, from 69⅜ to 67⅛; New York Central, from 101⅞ to 100½, and Western Union, from 84⅝ to 83⅛. There was, however, a decided change for the better after 3 o'clock on an easier money market and the increase in legal-tender circulation, prices recovering ¼ to 2¾ per cent, with Panama, which sold up to 105⅞, Pacific to 56¼, and Harlem to 123, as the main features. The whole list participated in the improvement, and the market closed strong.

A. B. Stockwell has been re-elected President of the Panama Railroad. Judge Pierrepont declines to accept a position on its directory.

The Stock Exchange closes on Good Friday, and the Cotton Exchange on Friday and Saturday.

Sterling exchange, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅜	Coupons, '67	118⅝
5-20s of '62	117⅝	Coupons, '68	117⅜
Coupons, '64	117⅛	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65	119⅜	10-40s	112⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	Currency 6s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	42		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul	58⅜
W. U. Tel.	84⅝	St. Paul pfd	73⅜
Quicksilver	38	Wabash	69
Adams Express	93⅛	Wabash pfd	86
Wells Fargo	80	Fort Wayne	91⅛
American Express	67	Terre Haute	15
United States Ex.	74	Terre Haute, pfd	40
Pacific Mail	56⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅛
New York Central	101	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
Erie	64⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝
Erie pfd	68	C., C. & C	85⅝
Harlem	122	C., B. & Q	109⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Lake Shore	91⅞
Michigan Central	103⅛	Indiana Central	39
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Illinois Central	114
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific stocks	33⅜
Northwestern pfd	85⅛	Central Pacific bonds	102⅝
Rock Island	113⅝	Del, Lack. & Western	98
N. J. Central	99	B. H. & Erie	3⅛

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 5d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and higher. White wheat, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d @12s. Corn, 29s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, April 8—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93⅛@93¼; account, 93¼; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 50¼.

PARIS, April 8.—Rentes, 56 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛d; middling Orleans, 9½@9⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average quality, 11s 5d@11s 8d; Club do, 11s 9d@12s; red spring amber, 12s 2d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 80s 6d; Cumberland middles, 39s 6d; short rib middles, 40s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 47,000 qrs., of which 45,000 qrs were American; receipts of corn for the same time, 2,000 qrs., all American.

Yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, dull, and not quotably lower.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—COTTON—In moderate demand for export and for use; middling uplands, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 15,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.10@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.15; white wheat extra, $8.20@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.30@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat in very moderate demand for export and home use; receipts, 2,000 bu; only sale was No. 2 Milwaukee in store at $1.62. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower for new mixed Western; receipts, 17,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63@64½c; old do in store, 63½c; yellow Western, 64@65c. Oats firmer with fair demand; receipts, 9,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@53½c; white, 53@56½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at 8½@8¾c; timothy, $3.62½@4.00.

EGGS—Quiet at 19½@20c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8¾@9⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@75c. Rice steady at 7½@8⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c bid, 9¾c asked, refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 53¼@54c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

Wheat, bu	483,000
Corn, bu	1,866,000
Oats, bu	666,000
Rye, bu	55,000
Barley, bu	83,000
Malt, bu	178,000
Pease, bu	4,000

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.30@17.35; prime mess, $15.75@17.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7¾@8c; middles firm; short clear, 9 1-16c; long clear, 9 1-16@9⅛c; short rib, 9c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8⅞c; kettle, 9⅛@9¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade easier at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.19; soft Iowa, $1.30; only sample lots of winter sold. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 33½c on east track; 42½@43c sacked. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28c on east track; 32c sacked. Barley firm; only sample lots sold. Rye dull; No. 2, 66c on east track.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75 seller May. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon—little doing; clear sides, 11c buyer September; jobbing and order lots of shoulders at 7½@7⅞c; clear rib, 9¼@9⅜c; clear, 9½@9¾@9⅞c. Lard firm; prime steam, up country, 8c cash.

HOGS—Unchanged.

CATTLE—Quiet; fair to choice steers, 4¼@6c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—TOBACCO—Very active and firm; sales, 335 hhds.

FLOUR—Quiet and lower for extra family at $6.75.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼c; all packed plain hams, 12½@13c; sugar cured hams, 13¼@13¾c. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard—8¾@9c for tierce; prime steam, 8½@8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85@86c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $4.50@4.75; extras, $5.75@6.50. Wheat firmer for choice; other grades very dull; red, $1.82@1.85; amber, $2.00@2.05; No. 1 spring, $1.70. Rye quiet and weak at 88@88c. Corn firmer; yellow, 61@62c; white, 65c. Oats buoyant; white, 49@50c; mixed, 47@48c. Barley unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¾c; refined, 19¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull at $1.60@1.65. Corn steady at 40c. Rye steady at 79@80c. Oats steady at 30@38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; nominally $16.50; Lard firm; steam, 8¼c; kettle 8⅞c, demand and offerings light. Bulk meats steady, with good demand for future sales; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8c; both held ⅛c higher at the close; clear, 8¼@8⅜c. Bacon in better demand; shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; sales clear rib, 8⅞c; clear, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; white Michigan, $1.84; amber Michigan spot, $1.64@1.64½; seller April, $1.64½; seller May, $1.68@1.68½; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.64 spot, and $1.68 seller June. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 40c, spot; 41½c seller May; 45c seller June; low mixed, 39½c; no grade, 38. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33½c; rejected, 31½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.90; No. 1, $1.83; amber, $1.63 bid. Corn steady; No. 1, 42@42½c freely bid, with no sellers. Oats dull and lower, at 36c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 1 red, $1.71@1.72; No. 2, $1.63. Corn in fair demand and higher. High mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45c. Oats steady at 39c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady, firm, and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 8.—Wheat firm; white Canada held at $2.10. Corn quiet; Western, 58c. Oats unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and irregular; Western supers, $5.00@6.00; extras, $6.50@7.50. Wheat quiet; red Western, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.90@1.95. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 61@61½c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 45@46c; white, 48c. Rye steady at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western in active demand and very scarce and firm.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28¼; No. 2, $1.20. Corn firm; No. 2, 34½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 36c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, 80c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, billousness, or nervous weakness, and a perseverance in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY

An established Furniture Business, from $30,000 to $40,000 stock. Address, with particulars, W 42, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr.,
LAWYER,
Commissioner for Illinois and All the States,
318 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 7, New York.
Experienced in taking testimony on commission.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
500 HOUSE AND HOTEL TENTS, $15 TO $40 EACH.
Water-proof canvas, suitable for Colonization and Emigrant Societies, Railroad Builders, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Camp-Meeting Folks. Can be supplied at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

1,000,000 Cigars,
In Job Lots, from $12 to $70 per 1,000. Send for Samples.
GARNEY, SHORT & CO.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Scranton, Pa.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Oriental Hall. E. G. BOWMAN, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

THE FOURTH
Cincinnati
INDUSTRIAL
EXPOSITION
WILL OPEN
Wednesday, September 3,
AND CONTINUE UNTIL
Saturday, October 4, 1873.

Largest and most complete Exhibition ever held in the United States.
Send for Rules and Premium List.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials.
BUILDING FELT,
COAL TAR,
Roofing Pitch.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,
THE GREAT
Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.
Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.
(One Prize to every 7 Tickets).

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,200,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:

Whole,	Halves,	Quarters,	Fifths,	Tenths,	Twentieths,
$150.00.	$75.00.	$37.50.	$30.00.	$15.00.	$7.50.

We are now prepared to fill orders.
To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4449.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE!
The undersigned will remove on the 15th inst., from Nos. 68 South Canal and 107 South Clark-sts., to his new and spacious quarters,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.,
Where all branches of his business will be continued as heretofore at the old stands.
J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer and Printer.

REMOVAL!
On and after May 1, the CHICAGO AGENCY of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will occupy the Basement Office,
No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.
FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

REMOVAL.
A. RIBOLLA
Has removed to his new and neat Barber Shop, 127 Dearborn-st., Speed Block, 3d door northeast corner of Madison-st., where he will be most happy to see his old friends and patrons, and as many more as will favor him with a call.

REMOVAL.
We will remove May 1 to the spacious stores now being erected for us at Nos. 44 and 46 South Water-st. We are now offering our stock of fancy groceries, green and dried fruits, etc., at reduced prices, to save moving same. Store now occupied by us to rent.
M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

REMOVAL!
H. A. ADAMS & CO.,
Engravers and Manufacturers of
Ribbon and Rubber Stamps,
Seals, Railroad, Bank, and Office Stamps.
Removed to No. 6 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
Exchange, Government, Municipal, and Local Securities bought and sold.
Particular attention given to Mercantile Collections, and advances made on approved paper left for collection.
Drafts at sight on London payable at any town in Great Britain and Ireland.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits furnished to Merchants, and to parties going abroad.
Deposits Received, and Interest, as may be agreed, paid on Special Deposits.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,
BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,
No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.
$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (*i. e.*, being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 names on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

TO RENT.

BILLIARD HALL
TO RENT.
The largest and best-located Hall in Chicago for lease, 54x128 feet, with store on Clark-st. and entrance on Washington-st. and Board of Trade alley, in Exchange Building. Apply on the premises.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,
Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 706 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 706 Wabash-av.
NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

COTTON DUCK.

COTTON DUCK,
FOR BROWN, DRAB, WHITE, AND BLUE
OVERALLS.
Also, RUSSELL MILLS and DRUID COTTON SAIL DUCK, manufactured and offered to wholesale buyers at lowest prices by
N. BOYNTON & CO.,
87 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8.

The local money market continues easy, remarkably so considering the stringency that prevails in *all* the Eastern cities. The fact probably is that the present stringency in New York and Boston is partly one of the remaining effects of the loss of property in the Chicago and Boston fires. The loss of local capital in the great fire in this city was of course enormous, but a large part of it was in fixed property, furniture, pictures, books, machinery, fine residences, etc., etc., which, in many cases, was producing no income, and, where it was necessary to replace it for use, it has been replaced with cheaper articles, cheaper houses, etc., thus leaving the owners a margin of ready funds out of their insurance with which to transact business. The profits of trade also in the last year have done not a little to swell the volume of available funds. In the Eastern cities, however, the withdrawal of insurance capital in payment of losses here, and the loan of large sums for rebuilding this city, is, probably, one of the causes of the stringency of money there.

Exchange was firm at 50c per $1,000 premium to-day, and the demand is such that currency is still being occasionally shipped to New York.

THE BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

In connection with the present upward tendency of gold there is of course much discussion as to what extent the rise is due to speculative combinations, and what is the extent to which the rise is due to the unfavorable condition of our foreign trade, which is causing a drain of specie to pay the balance of trade against us. There are as yet no official statistics to show what was the balance of trade against us up to even as late a date as the close of 1872. The only thing approximating to it definitely known is that in the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, we exported $95,000,000 of specie, or about $25,000,000 more than the total product of precious metals for that year. Balancing our total exports of domestic products (other than specie) against our total imports of foreign commodities (other than specie) there was undoubtedly a balance of considerably over $200,000,000 against us. Of this balance $95,000,000 was paid by the export of that much specie, and the remainder of this adverse balance, as well as the annual interest indebtedness on American securities already owned in Europe, was "settled" or deferred by the export of more bonds and securities to the aggregate amount of probably over $200,000,000 more bonds and securities. The latest report of the foreign commerce of the United States, issued from the Bureau of Statistics, within the last two weeks, only gives the figures for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1872, but, with the help of some statistics previously published by the Bureau for the preceding months, we are enabled to compile the figures for the *twelve months* ending Sept. 30, 1872, as follows:

The aggregate declared gold values of our total imports of foreign commodities (exclusive of imports of specie) for the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1872, were $650,755,847. We also imported during the same twelve months $17,863,045 of foreign coin.

The gold value of our total exports of domestic products (exclusive of specie) for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1872, was $427,698,838.

We also re-exported foreign commodities to the aggregate value of $10,867,349.

The total exports of specie for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1872, were $92,063,732.

Putting these figures in a more compact form, and balancing exports and imports of commodities against each other, and exports and imports of specie against each other, we have:

COMMODITIES.

Imports	$650,754,847
Exports	427,698,838
Adverse balance	$223,055,909

SPECIE.

Exports	$92,063,732
Imports	17,860,045
Net specie exports	$74,203,687
Unpaid balance	$148,852,222

From the foregoing, it appears that of the $223,055,909 adverse balance against us in the exchange of commodities, $74,203,687 was paid in gold, leaving nearly $150,000,000 to be "settled" by the export of bonds and securities (or promises to pay) for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872. This is saying nothing about the liabilities for interest on bonds and securities already held in Europe which must have swelled the export of securities for the year to considerably over $200,000,000.

The net export of specie for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, was $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 more than our total product of precious metals for that year, and when confidence was disturbed in Europe in the value of our railroad bonds gold went out so much faster that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, the export of gold had been $25,000,000 greater than the total product for that year. In view, then, of the fact that American railroad bonds are still in bad odor in Europe, and the probability that for the current year ending Sept. 30, 1873, we shall not be able to export as many bonds and securities as last year, it is plain that our export of gold must be immensely greater than last year. The entire stock of coin and bullion in the Atlantic States is not over $90,000,000, and the entire product of precious metals for the year is not likely to be over $70,000,000, over one-half of which has already been produced, and is counted as part of the stock on hand.

ABSTRACT OF THE BANK REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$906,189,197.17
Overdrafts	4,276,136.95
U. S. bonds, to secure circulation	383,450,050.00
U. S. bonds, to secure deposits	4,780,000.00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	10,316,750.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	22,014,389.55
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	83,438,438.12
Due from other National Banks	39,349,300.40
Due from State banks and bankers	12,322,942.59
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	33,789,592.02
Current expenses	6,942,808.13
Premiums	7,073,137.81
Checks and other items	11,653,915.55
Exchange for Clearing-House	131,383,800.95
Bills of other National Banks	15,882,512.00
Bills of State banks	36,413.00
Fractional currency	2,266,851.78
Specie	17,685,720.56
Legal tender notes	95,955,087.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	18,440,000.00
Clearing-House certificates	2,119,375.00
Three per cent certificates	410,000.00
Total	$1,832,846,486.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$483,189,211.00
Surplus fund	114,461,408.26
Undivided profits	48,342,513.42
National Bank notes outstanding	335,195,414.00
State bank notes outstanding	1,368,271.00
Dividends unpaid	1,465,993.60
Individual deposits	653,832,066.17
United States deposits	6,928,314.91
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	5,680,717.19
Due to National Banks	133,392,076.44
Due to State banks and bankers	38,088,057.01
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,107,810.50
Bills payable	5,672,532.73
Total	$1,832,846,486.22

Number of banks, 1,933. The above statement is exclusive of one bank in Illinois, six in Colorado, three in Utah, and four in Montana, from which reports have not yet been received.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '64	117⅜	117⅞
5-20s of '65	119¼	119¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅝	117⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅝	118⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	117
10-40s	112	112½
U. S. 6s (New Issue)	115	115½
Gold and Gold Coupons	118¼	118⅜
Gold Exchange		118⅝
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	107¾@	108¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, April 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rush st, s w cor of Chicago av, e f, 90x140 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $18,000.

West Twelfth st, near n e cor of Western av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $1,200.

Michigan av, 250 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x174 8-10 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $5,000.

Michigan av, 175 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x174 8-10 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $10,000.

Michigan av, 225 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x174 8-10 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $5,000.

Mowry st, 80 8-10 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $600.

Twenty-eighth st, bet Butler and Hanover sts, s f, Lot 27, dated March 24; consideration, $1,100.

North Robey st, s w cor Ewing place, Lot 1, dated April 4; consideration, $1,200.

Burling st, s of and near Centre st, e f, Lot 4, dated April 1; consideration, $1,200.

W ½ Lot 9 and e ½ Lot 10 of Sub-Block 1 of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $4,500.

Blair st, s of and near Canalport av, e f, Lot 25, dated April 8; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 27 and 28 in Block 2 of Millard & Decker's e ½, e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

S ½ of Lot 1 of Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ of s w ¼ of Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $325.

North Wells st, bet Sigel and Goethe sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 3; consideration, $1,850.

Bismarck court, 163 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $750.

Peoria st, 145 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 55 and 58, in Block 11, Elston's Addition, dated March 26; consideration, $1,200.

Ashley st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lots 64 and 65, dated April 5; consideration, $2,575.

Deering st, n of and near Archer av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 19 to 23, in Block 12, of Harding's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated April 1; consideration, $2,500.

Nineteenth st, bet Western av and Oakley st, s f, undivided ½ of Lot 32, dated April 8; consideration, $550.

Wicker st, s e of and near North Robey st, s w f, Lot 29, dated April 4; consideration, $1,250.

Summer st, 125 ft e of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $750.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 145 ft w of Fabius st, s f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 14 and 15, in Fish & Young's part Lot 8, e of Wallace st, in s ½ s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 7; consideration, $900.

Lot 26 of Block 1, Pryor's n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $550.

Lot 2 and s 9 ft of Lot 1, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $1,100.

Undivided ½ of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 11, of Egandale, dated April 1; consideration $4,125.

Lot 86, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $800.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 36, in Block 2, in Thompson's s ½ of Block 3, of Borden's w ½ s e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated April 1; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	10,254	6,163	7,980	1,730
Wheat, bu	25,150	6,100	46,336	6,432
Corn, bu	38,280	47,440	11,604	51,818
Oats, bu	36,190	16,240	25,037	41,087
Rye, bu	1,977	1,077	816	357
Barley, bu	5,300	3,970	12,548	2,614
Grass seed, lbs	184,095	96,070	81,114	57,642
Flax seed, lbs	5,580	....	620	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	10,000	....	8,390
Cured meats, lbs	189,920	97,000	673,900	978,590
Beef, brls	5	22	140	15
Pork, brls	128	1,554	100	612
Lard, lbs	51,630	73,940	58,370	24,500
Tallow, lbs	48,870	33,520	....	....
Butter, lbs	40,475	34,373	....	19,510
Dressed hogs, No	55	35	....	....
Live hogs, No	17,835	4,672	9,785	3,829
Cattle, No	3,762	2,846	1,541	826
Sheep, No	361	500	....	340
Hides, lbs	107,976	179,660	150,240	177,269
Highwines, brls	531	282	423	227
Wool, lbs	54,630	11,330	9,900	20,300
Potatoes, bu	5,905	5,402	693	1,140
Lumber, M feet	673	2,125	1,332	427
Shingles, M	2,293	3,500	580	736
Lath, M	430	239	84	5
Salt, brls	70	75	1,263	823

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 10,092 bu wheat; 1,316 bu corn; 1,279 bu oats; 838 bu rye; 1,637 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 36 cars wheat; 49 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 1 car rye; 9 cars barley. Total, 98 cars, or 37,000 bu.

There was some talk on 'Change to-day about forming an association of grain receivers within the Board of Trade, corresponding to the association of pork-packers and vessel-owners. It is not their intention to organize for the purpose of fighting the State grain inspection, as has been intimated; but simply to take counsel in regard to the interests of the parties who own the grain, and who certainly ought to have a voice in the discussion which fixes its cost to the consumer.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, though some were more active than yesterday, with a stronger feeling on the part of grain holders, and a backwardness among buyers to pay enhanced prices. The storm was the leading cause of the prevalent tone, which was moody as the weather itself. The movement was almost entirely speculative, there being little encouragement to take hold for shipment, except to a limited extent by rail.

The dry goods trade was fairly active on interior account, but there was a noticeable falling off in the demand from local retailers, which is accounted for by the exceedingly disagreeable character of the weather. In values, no decided changes were noted, most articles in the list being held with undiminished firmness. Groceries were quiet. The inquiry was chiefly on interior account, and was principally centered in the leading staples, embracing coffees, sugars, syrups, and rice. The prevalent feeling was one of firmness, there being no signs of weakness in any article in the list. Mocha coffee advanced 1c, and Louisiana rice was ½c higher. The canned goods trade was a little slack. Cheese was firm and unchanged. There was an easier feeling in the butter market, especially for roll, though all descriptions are now tending downward. Bagging was moving on a liberal scale for the season, and burlaps and gunnies (owing to the advance in gold) were more firmly held. Dealers reported a fair inquiry for lake and saltwater fish at full former rates. Dried fruits remain quiet and without quotable change in values. Hay was again dull and weak, while hides and leather were in good request at full prices. In the oil market a moderate business was done at 19½c for carbon; at 75c for extra lard; at 88c for whale, and 70c for turpentine. Paints and colors were quiet at former quotations. Pig iron was strong at $62.00@67.00 for Scotch, and $57.00@61.00 for domestic. No change was noted in the tobacco, wood, and paper stock markets.

The lumber market was rather quiet to-day, as far as the local trade was concerned, owing to the storm; but there is an increasing inquiry from outside parties. The higher grades of lumber remain firm, being scarce. Metals, iron, and nails continue to meet with a fair demand. There was no change in prices, which for metals and tinners' stock are ruling strong. Naval stores were in light request. The drug trade continues fair, and prices rule steady for all articles, iodine having advanced. Furs were unchanged; there was a fair inquiry, but the receipts are rather light. Spring muskrats are higher; prices for other furs are without quotable change. The wool trade remains dull, and prices are tending lower. Hops were quiet, trade being confined to supplying the immediate wants of local and interior brewers. The general tone of the market is one of firmness. Broom corn was unchanged. The seed market was quiet to-day, though there was a moderate amount of trading in the better grades of timothy. Prices for all descriptions were unchanged. Potatoes are in demand among local dealers and shippers; and choice lots are firm at yesterday's prices. Green fruits were in moderate request. Poultry continues scarce and sells readily to the retail trade. Eggs were higher owing to light receipts and the stormy weather; sales to-day ranged from 16@18c with many dealers asking 19 and 20c at the close.

Highwines were quiet but ½c higher, in sympathy with the tone of the later advices from New York, previous to the receipt of which nothing was done. Sale was reported of 100 brls at 87c per gallon; and the market closed firm at that figure.

Lake freights were quiet, and unchanged. The nominal bidding figure for corn to Buffalo was 15c, and carriers asked 16c. Two vessels were chartered to arrive, to make two trips with corn to Buffalo, the first at 10c, and the second at 7c. Rail freights are firm at 65c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted 10c below these rates.

Provisions were quiet and steady, but firmer, notwithstanding a further decline in live hogs. The market opened dull; but it was soon evident that there was little product offering, and then there was a fair demand at previous quotations, which buyers were unwilling to exceed. Mess pork was about 10c per brl higher. Lard advanced 5c per 100 lbs, and meats were firm at full previous prices, some quoting short ribs ⅛c higher. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.60@15.62½; do seller May, $15.75@15.80; do seller June, $16.00; do seller July, $16.25@16.30; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75 bid. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.35@8.37½; do seller May, $8.47½@8.50; do seller June, $8.70@8.72½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 7¾@7⅞c for long clear; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; and 8@8⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c. English meats, 7¼@7⅜c for Cumberlands; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; 13@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed.

Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $29.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.60; 500 brls do seller May at $15.80; 1,000 brls do at $15.75; 2,000 brls do seller June at $16.00; 750 tcs lard seller May at $8.50; 500 tcs do seller June at $8.70; 100 bxs short ribs (30 lbs) at 8⅛c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 14c, packed; 4,000 lbs do at 13c, packed; 5,000 lbs breakfast bacon at 12c, do; 4,000 lbs do at 11c, do; 27 pkgs (choice) white grease at 7c; 3 pkgs do at 6⅛c; 6 tcs yellow do at 5½c.

Flour was rather more active under a fair shipping inquiry for superfines, while a few lots of the better grades were wanted on direct order. The majority of holders were rather weak in their views, owing to further advices of heaviness in New York, and most of them were willing to shade prices in order to effect sales. Bran was a shade easier. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.90; 400 brls do at $6.75; 500 brls do at $6.50; 420 brls do on private terms; 350 brls superfines at $4.00. Total, 1,850 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following was the asking range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.40
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.50 @14.00

Wheat was more active, and advanced 1⅛c, being somewhat excited early by the double influence of a severe storm here and a reported advance in Liverpool, the latter, however, being principally on the lower grades of winter wheat. To this was added light receipts, and a further diminution of the stock in store by some 30,000 bu since yesterday morning. The great element of strength was the weather: not so much because this particular storm was supposed to be detrimental, as for the reason that this storm was generally accepted as an additional argument that the clerk of the weather has changed his policy, and will act this year under the dictation of Jupiter Pluvius. The farming community in some sections would seem to be afraid, as orders to buy were received here to-day—some from Western Minnesota. A gentleman from out Northwest reports that the seeding is not so forward as has been represented, and states that fears are entertained that the bad weather will hold on so long as to prevent sowing till too late for maturing. It does not appear, however, that New York is much excited over the prospect, and it may be that Western fears will prove to be unfounded. Our market weakened after 12 o'clock, when it was found that the East failed to respond to the sentiment, and ruled very tame afterwards. Seller May opened at $1.21¾, advanced to $1.22⅞, declined to $1.22, rose to $1.22⅝, fell to $1.21⅞, and closed at $1.22. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.17@1.18, closing at the inside. Seller June sold at $1.23⅝@1.24⅜, closing at $1.24. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.28. New receipts of No. 2 spring sold at $1.20, and strictly fresh do at $1.19⅞. No. 3 spring was inactive, at $1.09 bid, and $1.09½@1.10 asked, for new receipts. Rejected spring was quiet at 94½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring, gilt-edged receipts (hard), at $1.20@1.20¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.19⅞; 400 bu do at $1.19¾; 1,600 bu strictly fresh at $1.19¾; 10,000 bu regular at $1.18; 15,000 bu do at $1.17⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.17⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.17½; 10,000 bu do at $1.17⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.17; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 94½c. Total, 75,800 bu.

Corn was more active, and advanced ⅛@¼c; but was weak during the greater part of the session, as opening prices could not be sustained. The market opened strong, in sympathy with wheat, on account of the weather, light receipts for several days past aiding to give confidence to holders. But buyers refused to take hold, especially after New York was quoted heavy; and there was little done even at the decline after 12 o'clock, though it was reported that a good deal of the common in the country will be held over for next year, unless prices should materially advance. Seller May, which was the principal deal, opened at 35c, and declined to 34⅝c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 30⅝@31c; seller June at 36⅝@37c, and seller July at 38⅝@39¼c, all closing at the inside. Seller August sold at 29½c. New receipts sold at 33¼c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 (new receipts) at 33⅛c; 2,800 bu fresh at 33¼c; 2,400 bu do at 33⅜c; 800 bu do at 33⅛c; 10,000 bu regular at 31c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 65,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 3,600 bu rejected at 28c; 400 bu by sample at 32c on track. Total, 123,600 bu.

Oats were more active, and about ½c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and in consequence of reported scarcity in New York, which is stimulating to a moderate forward movement by rail. Seller May opened at 28⅛c, and declined to 28⅛c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 24½@24⅝c, and new receipts at 27c. Seller June sold at 29⅝@30c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No 2 (strictly fresh) at 27c; 10,000 bu do, regular, at 24⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 24½c; 12,000 bu rejected at 23⅛c; 600 bu no grade at 19c. Total, 39,200 bu.

Rye was more active and firm at previous prices, with a fair demand and light offerings, the receipts having been quite small for several days past. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, strictly fresh receipts (special house), at 64½c; 1,200 bu do at 64c; 800 bu regular do (Central) at 62½c; 6,800 bu do at 62c. Total, 9,600 bu.

Barley was rather more active, but still dull, and at unchanged prices. Regular No. 2 sold sparingly at 76½c, but was generally held at 77c. New receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 80@81c; No. 3 at 63@64c; and rejected at 42@43c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, fresh, at 80½c; 5,000 bu regular at 76½c; 5,000 bu do (yesterday) at 76c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 800 bu do at 65c, on track; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 50c, delivered. Total, 14,400 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	April 5, 1873.	March 29, 1873.	April 7, 1872.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 1 red	....	....	200
No. 2 red	....	....	1,630
No. 3 winter	....	....	4,600
Rej. winter	....	....	....
No. 1 spring	5,774	5,163	21,726
No. 2 spring	1,732,218	1,794,536	1,287,582
No. 3 spring	451,873	522,222	58,342
No. 1 hard spring	3,173	2,043	6,575
No. 2 hard spring	92,423	106,619	37,557
Rejected spring	46,628	56,002	28,157
No grade spring	39	39	1,269
Total	2,332,129	2,416,631	1,459,088
CORN.			
Yellow	50,478	50,877	43,182
No. 1	217,580	202,952	77,397
No. 2	5,350,810	5,451,251	4,973,936
Rejected	282,577	277,630	116,820
No 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,539	....
Kiln dried	....	....	2,955
No grade	861	861	1,839
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	5,905,259	5,993,581	5,216,129
OATS.			
No. 1	2,617	2,617	8,175
No. 2	1,715,020	1,693,174	754,119
Rejected	54,345	50,400	61,619
No grade	....	....	1,116
Total	1,772,052	1,746,191	825,029
RYE.			
No. 1	5,574	5,574	51,882
No. 2	296,162	294,264	214,104
Rejected	1,937	2,272	7,544
Total	303,693	302,110	273,500
BARLEY.			
No. 2	170,470	202,442	310,468
No. 3	40,095	53,543	58,207
Rejected	45,455	45,468	7,556
Total	256,020	301,453	376,528

Total, 10,569,147 bu; in addition to 148,149 bu wheat, and 1,100,996 bu corn afloat in the harbor, giving a total of 11,818,292 bu of all kinds of grain in store and afloat. The account in store shows a decrease during the week of 84,508 bu wheat, 88,322 bu corn, and 45,433 bu barley; and an increase of 25,861 bu oats, and 1,583 bu rye.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and closed ⅛c lower than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring was quiet at $1.17@1.17⅛ seller the month, and sold at $1.21⅞@1.22⅜ seller May, closing at the inside. Corn was in light request and firmer; No. 2 sold at 30⅝c seller the month, and 34⅝@34⅞c seller May. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand and firmer; 94 per cent proof is quoted at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—There were no new features to note under this head. The order demand is only fair, and inquiries are still principally for the better qualities of corn, which are gradually becoming reduced in stock. Common and old corn is plenty and dull. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock brush, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 5½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—Aside from the development of a firmer feeling in burlaps and gunnies (the result of the advance in gold premium), there are no new features to note in connection with the bagging market. The movement, though by no means active, is fully up to the expectations of the trade. Burlaps are tending higher, but other goods in the list may be quoted steady at the following prices: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 3[illegible]c; American 30½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 57½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand continues moderate. There is a fair supply of beans, though genuine navies, handpicked, are very scarce. We again quote: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.00@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Green peas, $1.40@1.60 per bu; white do, $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The storm interferes with trade in this department. There were no changes in prices of materials excepting for common brick, which is 50c lower. The supply of brick is quite large, and, as the season for making new approaches, there is a disposition to reduce the stock as much as possible. The demand is only moderate. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $17.00@18.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
11x18 to 12x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x38 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—Notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand for this staple, the meagre receipts have enabled sellers to establish a further advance, prices during the past week having ruled 2@3c higher than on the date of our last review. Receipts are now increasing, however, and as the extreme high rates now cause a materially diminished consumption, an early decline may be looked for. During yesterday and to-day an easier feeling was manifested on the part of holders, the weakness being more noticeable in roll than in packed butter. The wants of the trade are restricted to supplying immediate wants. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@32c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—With the exception of an advance in corn—stocks of which are becoming very much reduced—prices of goods in this line range substantially the same as a week ago, where they are firmly held for nearly every article enumerated in the list. Trade is still somewhat spasmodical, being active or quiet, as the weather is favorable or otherwise. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.00@ 3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00
PICKLES.	
Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00
MAPLE SYRUP.	
Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Although a firm tone still pervades this market the feeling is hardly as buoyant as on the date of our last review, the disposition to shade prices on anything not strictly prime being more noticeable. Some time must yet elapse before fine new cheese can be placed, and holders of such are making no effort to increase sales at any concession from the quotations. Following are the ruling rates: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—A slightly easier feeling has been developed in bituminous varieties, but anthracite is firmly held at former rates. The demand continues small, consumers restricting their purchases to meeting current necessities in anticipation of lower prices by and by. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Packers are picking up small lots now and then, but the demand is very light. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.20; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.20; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand continues fair. Iodine has advanced; otherwise there was no change in prices. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.75 @	1.80
Acid, oxalic, lb	23 @	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65 @	70
Ammonia, carb, lb	25 @	30
Assafoetida, lb	60 @	65
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tatiqua, lb	1.35 @	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	36 @	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	13 @	15
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz	.... @	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35 @	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40 @	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum Arabic, picked	60 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	30
Gum camphor, lb	40 @	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50 @	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	55 @	60
Glue, white, lb	45 @	60
Iodine, lb	8.50 @	9.00
Lye, conc., case	8.25 @	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50 @	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	.... @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.30 @	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	.... @	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60 @	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50 @	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50 @	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.75 @	2.00
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	13 @	
Sulphur, lb	5 @	

EGGS—Owing to light receipts and the storm, prices were advanced from 15@16c early, to 17@18c by noon; with many dealers asking 20c. Sales include 15 cases at 18c; 40 cases at 17c; 800 doz and 36 cases at 16c; 3,000 doz at 15@16c.

FEATHERS—The receipts of choice feathers are very light, and they are very firm and sell readily. Common feathers are in moderate demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime live geese at 66@70c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Prices have not been subjected to any appreciable change within the past half-dozen days. A fair inquiry still exists, both for lake and saltwater fish, and if we except cod, which is slightly in sympathy with the Eastern market, the feeling is unequivocally firmer. Trout are virtually out of the market, and whitefish are scarce, but otherwise stocks are in fair shape. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A quiet week has been passed by dealers in this line of goods, there being no considerable movement in domestic fruits, and only a moderate amount of trading in foreign assortments. Prices of the former remain weak and unsettled, while the latter are uniformly firm. Raisins, and one or two other articles in the list, have advanced a trifle at the East, but no changes have taken place here. Nuts are in fair request at steady prices. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Are in good demand, but the trade is not very lively, as there are but few coming in. Spring muskrats are firmer, but prices for other furs are without material change. We repeat: Bears, otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.50@2.50; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$2.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 50c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@25c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 50@60c; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 15@19c; spring do 25c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@10c; do cased, 12c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, per lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples are in demand, but the bulk of the offerings are only fair, and many of them in poor condition, which causes prices to be irregular, as dealers are anxious to dispose of such. Other fruit was in fair supply and moderate demand. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $3.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.50. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—While in comparison with last week there has been some slight falling off in the demand for groceries, the movement has been more active than—in view of the almost impassible condition of the country roads—could reasonably have been expected. The market has lost none of the firmness that has distinguished it for the past fortnight or more, though, with a few exceptions, there has been no upward movement of prices. Mocha and O. G. Java coffees have advanced, and Patna and Louisiana rice are a ¼c higher than on the date of our last weekly review, but aside from this quotations are the same. Soaps are in good request, and McBride's White Lily, and Golden West, and other popular brands are quoted firmer. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24¼@24½c; choice do, 24@24¼c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24¼c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12½c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11⅜@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11⅜c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8¼@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Under this head there are no new features deserving comment. The demand is still mainly restricted to supplying current local wants, and, as the offerings exceed the requirements of the trade, prices continue weak and variable. With the opening of navigation a better demand is anticipated, but dealers do not look for any material advance in prices. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Have ruled more quiet and less firm. Neither local nor outside buyers have operated as freely as during the preceding two or three weeks, and prices are really a ½c lower on green cured. Dry stock is in light supply and firm. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10¼@10½c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 18@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8¼@8½c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Choice comb honey sells readily, but there is very little, if any, offering. We repeat quotations: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The market remains quiet, but a firm feeling exists, as the supply of good hops is very light: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department is fair. Prices are without quotable change, as follows:

Iron	4-10c@4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6-10	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	per lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	per lb
English cast plow steel	11 @12½c	per lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	per lb

LEATHER—Since our last review a liberal business has been doing in this department, and a firm tone has pervaded the market, both for domestic and imported stock. In the former no changes have taken place, but the latter rules higher, an advance of 5@10c per lb having been established, in sympathy with an advance in Europe. We now quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, per lb	41@ 43
Kip, per lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, per ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, per ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.85

LUMBER—There was very little inquiry from the local trade, owing to the storm. The interior demand is moderate. The better grades, lath, and shingles remain firm. We continue to quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue to meet with a fair demand on both local and interior account. The market is firm, the following being the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in good request and steady. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was only a moderate inquiry for these goods at the annexed quotations:

Manilla rope, per lb	$ 18 @	19
Sisal rope, per lb	16 @	17
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20 @	21
Marline, per lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, per lb	16 @	17
Oakum, per bale	5.00 @	5.50
Pitch, per brl	6.00 @	7.00
Tar, per brl	5.50 @	6.00

OILS—A liberal amount of trading has been done in this class of goods, and, with the single exception of turpentine (in which a reduction of 3c has been suffered), the prices current a week ago have been uniformly well sustained. Lard is strong, and linseed, also, is exceedingly firm. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.03; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The volume of sales in this department show a respectable increase over last week, the pleasanter weather having stimulated the demand. No material changes in prices have been noted, though the advance in gold premium has imparted a firmer tone to the market. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Prices continue strong for domestic as well as imported iron, and some brands are quoted $1.00 per ton higher than a week ago. The demand is not particularly active, but exceeds the supply. We now quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The offerings were light, and choice stock sold readily at former prices. We quote live chickens at $4.00@4.75; do dressed (in good condition) at $4.00@5.00; live turkeys at 15@16c, and dressed at 16@18c for choice.

POTATOES—Choice lots were in good request and firm. Peachblows are quotable at 55@60c on track, and 58@63c delivered. Sales include 1 car white at 40c on track.

RAGS AND METALS—The receipts are increasing, and the market is easier, though without quotable change. Following are the ruling prices: Mixed cotton rags, 3¼@3¾c; country do, 3@3¼c; mixed wool do, 1¼@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4¼c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5¼c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1¼c; stove plate, 1¼c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1¼@1¾c.

SALT—Was in moderate request. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in tolerably fair request. Following are the prices current:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	67c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The market was dull, though there was a moderate amount of trading in the better grades of timothy. There was no change in prices. We quote: Timothy at $2.75@3.35; clover at $4.60 for prime ordinary and $5.85@6.00 for mammoth; Hungarian sold at $1.05@1.10; and millet at 75@95c. We note sales of 25 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 100 bags choice at $3.30; 25 bags prime do at $3.25; 9 bags at $3.20; 50 bags fair at $3.10; 30 bags common at $2.80; 14 bags at $2.75; 72 bags clover at $4.60; 72 bags Hungarian at $1.10; 24 bags do at $1.05; 40 bags choice millet at 95c; 20 bags fair do at 75c.

TEAS—Are quiet at the annexed range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The demand is light, and the market is weak, with a declining tendency. We make no change in our list: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There has been no important change in this market the past week. Western manufacturers are the only buyers, and they are purchasing only for immediate consumption. There is a disposition among dealers to dispose of their stocks in order to get ready for the spring clip, which will begin to arrive from the South in May. Prices are weak and declining:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are in urgent demand. Following are the rates to the leading Eastern ports:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	....
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.36	..	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	..	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70	..	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,762	17,835	361
Tuesday	3,500	15,000	1,000
Total	7,262	32,835	1,361
Same time last week	7,792	27,366	2,706
Week before last	7,061	18,307	1,869

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,541	9,785	....

There was an utter absence of anything resembling activity in any department of the live-stock market, and prices were weak all around, while hogs and cattle were sensibly lower. The causes of this unsatisfactory state of things are found in the gloomy tenor of advices from the seaboard, the too liberal receipts, and the exceedingly disagreeable character of the weather. The driving, drizzling rain-storm which set in early, and continued with slight intermission throughout the day, seriously interfered with outdoor operations, buyers generally refusing to wade through the "slush" and filth with which the yards are now so liberally supplied, save where unusual bargains were offered, as an inducement. The receipts of stock amounted to about 450 car-loads.

CATTLE—There was no considerable movement in beef cattle until near midday, when, by offering their stock at low figures, sellers succeeded in attracting the attention of buyers, and during the day they managed to dispose of about 1,500 head. Of the stock sold, the inferior portion consisted of fair to good grades of from 1,100 to 1,380 lbs average, for which the prevailing prices were $5.00@5.60. There were no *extra* droves, and comparatively few choice, and, with two or three exceptions, there were no transfers at over $5.75. A few car-loads were taken by local butchers at $3.00@4.75, and feeders also operated in a small way at $3.50@4.50, but most of the day's sales were in favor of shippers, at $4.80@5.12½ for common to medium; at $5.25@5.50 for good droves, and at $5.70@5.80 for choice. The market closed quiet and easy with between 3,000 and 4,000 cattle remaining in the yards unsold. A choice lot of corn-fed Texas steers (81 head), fed by S. T. Rial, at Breckenridge, Missouri, were sold by R. Strahorn & Co. at $5.00. The average weight of the drove was 1,147 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.30@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
81 Texan corn-fed steers	1,147	$5.00
35 medium steers	1,169	5.00
17 good steers	1,227	5.25
18 good steers	1,218	5.37½
60 good steers	1,333	5.55
15 good steers	1,346	5.30
55 Texan steers	1,046	4.53
13 medium steers	1,147	5.00
52 Texan steers	1,020	4.35
51 Texan steers	1,134	4.60
31 choice steers	1,448	5.70
44 good steers	1,262	5.45
17 choice steers	1,442	5.75
17 good steers	1,406	5.40
16 good steers	1,214	5.40
68 good steers	1,314	5.37½
67 good steers	1,279	5.25
32 choice steers	1,396	5.80
16 good steers	1,381	5.60
28 good steers	1,254	5.40
94 good steers	1,333	5.60
28 medium steers	1,254	5.05
16 good steers	1,381	5.60
20 butchers' steers	1,038	4.62½
72 Texan steers	961	4.37½
16 choice steers	1,259	5.75
13 butchers' steers	1,050	4.40
10 oxen	1,429	5.00
18 stock steers	979	4.50
11 good steers	1,300	5.20
16 stock steers	1,050	4.50
33 Texan steers	1,187	4.85
10 stockers	968	4.35
14 butchers' stock	1,000	4.00
18 butchers' stock	1,125	5.25

HOGS—The hog trade opened extremely dull, and continued so to the close. Reports of lower prices at the East, taken in connection with the continued heavy receipts here, made buyers afraid, and, not until a further concession of 10c per 100 lbs had been granted, could they be prevailed upon to take hold. At a reduction of 25@30c from the closing prices of last week a moderate amount of trading was done, about one-third of the offerings finding buyers at $5.00@5.10 for poor to common; at $5.15@5.20 for medium, and at $5.25@5.35 for good to choice, with most of the transactions at $5.10@5.25. Unless the arrivals during the remainder of the week prove larger than is anticipated, present prices will probably be sustained. Among the transfers were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
130	216	$5.30	33	189	$5.30	76	184	$5.25
60	189	5.30	51	230	5.30	60	231	5.30
55	209	5.15	71	187	5.30	36	203	5.25
62	230	5.25	34	179	5.30	153	180	5.15
69	153	5.00	38	193	5.30	96	183	5.25
64	195	5.20	22	179	5.30	47	273	5.10
65	216	5.15	92	181	5.35	45	270	5.10
52	316	5.10	167	194	5.35	36	308	5.10
56	318	5.10	21	152	5.00	49	198	5.10
58	244	5.25	57	252	5.37½	20	277	5.25
61	219	5.30	50	262	5.25	23	279	5.30
70	234	5.25	50	243	5.35	37	270	5.30
67	210	5.25	62	213	5.25	51	265	5.15
67	188	5.15	104	239	5.25	58	222	5.25
59	233	5.30	66	207	5.10	57	258	5.25
153	180	5.15	178	247	5.37½	57	244	5.25
135	165	5.15	20	257	5.25	48	250	5.35
56	232	5.15	52	244	5.12½			

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock was of the most limited character, and very few sales were reported. Buyers would not invest except at a greater reduction in prices than holders were willing to concede, and in the absence of actual transactions, values must be considered nominally unchanged; ranging from $3.75 for poor, and $6.25 for strictly choice.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....April 8.

Schr Fleetwing, from Manitowoc, 1,130 telegraph poles, 170 cds wood.

Prop St. Joseph, from Manitowoc, 1,131 bales rags, 382 bags wheat, 77 bags peas, 90 rolls leather, 50 bags peas, 335 doz pails, 500 bdls broom handles, 325 bxs clothes pins, 80 doz tubs, 30 doz chairs, 250 doors, 220 bdls sash.

Schr Pamlico, from Milwaukee, 650 tons iron ore.

Prop Union, from Ahnapee, 2,014,000 shingles, 1,836 ties.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 550 tons iron ore.

CLEARED....April 8.

Prop St. Joseph, to Manitowoc, 38 bxs oranges, 20 brls oil, 40 brls dried fruit, 51 pcs furniture, 108 rolls felt, 42 pigs lead, 83 pkgs groceries, 147 pkgs hardware.

Schr Fanny and Floy, to Saugatuck, 50 pkgs sundries.

Schr Planet, to Kewaunee, light.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 13, of 1873.]

Notice is hereby given that, on the opening of navigation the present spring, a fixed white light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise, from the new light-house erected on Barber's Point, west side of Lake Champlain, and on every night thereafter until the close of navigation.

The light-house is situated on the bluff, 2½ miles south of Westport, N. Y., and is built of blue limestone, with a mansard roof and tower on the house. The lantern is painted black. The focal plane of the light is 36 feet above the base of the house, and 83 feet above the ordinary level of the lake. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, and can be seen at a distance of ten statute miles in clear weather.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet and nominal at 15c for corn to Buffalo, with many carriers asking 16c. Two vessels, to arrive, were reported at 17c for both trips, or 10c for the first and 7c for the second, for corn to Buffalo.

Also, the scow Evergreen was chartered for shingles from the Claybanks, at 32½c per m.

ITEMS.

The Detroit *Tribune*, April 7, says: "The schooner Mont Blanc, which, since the close of navigation, has been ice-bound in Point au Pellee Passage, arrived at this port. The tug Niagara, which left here on Saturday to go to her rescue, fell in with the vessel three miles below Colchester, and took her in tow. The vessel has sustained but little damage, having lost her small anchor, and her rudder-post slightly damaged. During the winter she has been in charge of the mate and two men. The Mont Blanc has on board a cargo of coal consigned to this port."

The two barges laden with ore belonging to Capt. Ward, and lost from the steamer John A. Dix on Lake Superior, are to be got up if possible.

Saginaw River rose five inches on Friday. As a means of comparison between the present spring and the past five, as regards the opening of the river, the following figures may be interesting, showing the date of breaking up of the river for the past five seasons: 1868, March 15; 186[illegible], March 2; 1870, April 3; 1871, March 10; 1872, April 9.

On Saturday J. M. Jones launched from his ship-yard in Springwells a fine steam vessel, built for Messrs. A. C. Burt and H. C. Balph, of this city. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 212 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 16 feet. She has an equal depth from forward to aft, and is of very strong build. She will measure about 1,100 tons. The engine is high pressure. Her boilers are 17 feet by 88 inches, and are ready to go on board. The cost of the vessel will be about $80,000.—*Detroit Post.*

VESSEL SALES.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "The propeller J. L. Hurd, which was purchased by Candler Bros. a few days since, was on yesterday resold to Leopold & Austrim, of Chicago, for the sum of $40,000. The latter purchasers intend putting her on the route between Chicago and Lake Superior, to run in connection with the steamers Peerless and Norman."

The steam-barge Robertson has been sold to Craig & McKellar, of Kincardine, Ont., the price paid not stated.

The *Mining Journal* says that the barge Fayette, which wintered at Fayette, has been sold to Green Bay parties for $47,000, to be put into the ore trade between Green Bay and Escanaba.

MUSICAL.

Ditson & Co.'s Home Musical Library

MUSICAL TREASURE, Vocal and Instrumental.
WREATH OF GEMS, Vocal.
SILVER CORD, Vocal.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG, Vocal.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG, Vocal.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG, Vocal.
OPERATIC PEARLS, Vocal.
SHOWER OF PEARLS, Vocal.
ORGAN AT HOME, For Reed Organs, Instrumental.
GEMS OF STRAUSS, Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. I. Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. II. Instrumental.
PIANIST'S ALBUM, Instrumental.
PIANO FORTE GEMS, Instrumental.

Sent post-paid, for retail price.
Ditson & Co., Boston and N. Y.
LYON & HEALY,
Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY: On Monroe-st., 739 and 741. Fine large three-story stone front on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. Very fine residences on Park-av. Handsome residences on Adams and Washington-sts., Warren, Michigan, and Wabash-avs., and all desirable streets in the city. 4 houses on Hamilton-av.; 115, 117, 119, and 121. 50x100 on Michigan-st.; 50x50 on Kinzie-st.

VACANT LOTS.

Lot 168, 30x125, Warren-av. Lot 709, 30x125, Washington-av. Very choice property on Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, Lake, and other South Side avenues; also on Adams, Monroe, Washington, Throop, and other streets on West Side. 100 cheap lots in and near West Side Homestead Association; 25 lots in Carter Harrison's Subdivision, West Side. 100x189 feet, southeast cor. Adams-st. and Ashland-av. 200x125 fronting Central Park. 4 5-acre blocks in Morton's Subd'n, near Central Park. 48 lots on Harrison-st. and Barry Point road. 25 lots on Madison, Warren and Washington, near California-av. KEELER, PLATT & CO., Real Estate, Loan, and Note Brokers, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—PROPERTY AS BELOW, all good, well-built houses, with abstracts furnished: Three houses and lots on Davis-st., or Artesian-av., one block west of Western-av., and 1½ blocks from Randolph-st.; trains on Northwestern Railroad, M. & St. P., and C., D. & V. Road stop one block from this street. 24x125, 1½-stories, 8 rooms, water, at $2,700; $400 cash, $1,200 in 5 years, balance monthly. One house and lot 25x125, cottage, $2,700. Fulton-st., near Oakley, 1½-stories and basement, water on both floors, gas pipes, barn and hay loft, shade trees; lot 25x140; price, $4,200; easy terms. Fulton-st., near Oakley, good house, lot 25x140, $4,750. Julian-st., close to Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st., $500 cash, or $600 part on time; cheapest lot in the city. West Lake-st., corner of Valentine, 78½ feet front, two blocks west of Western-av, on easy terms; good business property, just outside fire limits; will, in all probability, double in price in a few years; price, $80 per foot, or will exchange for good house on West Side, worth $4,000. One lot on Ogden-av., south of Twelfth; avenue 150 feet wide; price, $1,000, $600 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. One lot on Southwestern-av., near Harmon-court, $2,000; one-third cash. One very cheap house and lot on Taylor-st., near Western-av., 2 stories, 12 rooms, finished for two families, $2,700; quite new, well built. M. HALL, Room 36, Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance, or in evening at 390 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.: Brick and marble fronts on Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs. Residences on Bryant, Wahpansah, Langley, Bellevue, and Evans-avs., and on Forty-third and Forty-fifth-sts., east of Boulevard; also on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., and one at Englewood. Marble and brick fronts on West Monroe-st. and Park-av., and a full supply of residences at a large range of prices in various parts of the West Division. In unimproved acre property, we offer the following bargains: The southwest corner of Lake-av. and Forty-third-st., with a third front on Greenwood-av., being 196 feet on Lake-av., 96 on Greenwood-av., and 91 on Forty-third-st., for $7,000; on very easy terms, and but little money down. 5 or 10 acres (subdivided) in Sec. 12, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 4, 39, 13, ¾ mile from the new N. W. R. R. Co.'s improvements west of Central Park.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.: House and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. House and lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. House and lot on Burnside-st., near Twenty-seventh-st. House and lot on Third-av., near Polk-st. House and lot on Van Buren-st., near Loomis-st. Cottage and lot on Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.

UNIMPROVED.

50x161 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. 42x125 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. 50x125 feet on Warren-av., corner Oakley-st. 82x125 feet on Warren-av., near Leavitt-st. 1 lot on Bryant-av., near Vincennes-av. 2 lots on Burnside-st., near Thirty-eighth-st. 2 lots on Twenty-ninth-st., near Butler-st. 3 lots on Napoleon-place, near Butler-st. 1 lot on Bonaparte-st., near Church-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041, 3-STORY and basement marble front house; 12 rooms and billiard room; handsomely furnished; splendid barn; terms easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 852, 3-STORY basement marble front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements. Price $15,000 and terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1126 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; lot 25x165 to alley; 9 rooms, gas and water, good barn, &c. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEENTH-ST., NO. 229, 3-STORY frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms, bath room, marble mantel, etc. Payments easy. Price $6,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house, 10 or 12 rooms. Lot 50x125. Price $10,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY BRICK house 14 rooms; near Eighteenth-st. Price $21,000; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE 5 ACRES FRONTING Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; has a frontage of 343 feet on Boulevard and 300 feet on each of the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms. A large profit can be made on this property within the present year. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—FOR TEN-ROOM MODERN house; Stanton-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.; $800 cash, $1,800 in 1875, $3,200 in 1878. 4 lots Burnside and Thirty-eighth-sts.; 5 lots C. H. Harrison's Addition. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 300 FEET ON NORTHwest corner of Fiftieth-st., will be sold cheap. Indiana-st., northeast corner of Cass-st., 75x100 feet to alley; $200 per foot, easy terms. North Dearborn-st., 100x155 feet, in choice location. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WESTERN-AV., HOUSE AND lot on Warren-av.; large lot on Jackson-st., cheap. Owner means business, and can be seen to-day at 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot. Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; 100 per foot. Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $163 per foot. Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Burnside-st., 88x125 feet, near Forty-fourth-st., will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY FRAME houses, 9 rooms each, on Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. Hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, etc. Lots 25x125 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bath-room and water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley; 408 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT $3,100 CASH—A 2-STORY 7-ROOM house, with lot, on No. 440 Warren-av.; or $3,500, ½ cash; will rent for $40 per month. Best thing in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence lots near the corner of Harrison and Paulina-sts., just outside the fire limits. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR Ashland-av., and inside Boulevard on the south, at only $200 each; I need money. Address D 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY DESIRABLE MANUfacturing sites, with first-class dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. Lots suitable for business purposes on Blue Island-av., near Twenty-second-st.; and Cheap residence lots adjacent to above. Terms reasonable. Apply to S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND TERMS to suit, five marble-front houses, Nos. 76 to 84 Park-av.; finest homes west of Union Park; have all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, WATER, AND new barn; must be sold this week. Inquire on premises, 306 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—300X175 FEET, NORTHWEST CORner Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st., choice location, and will be sold at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 352 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—1250 INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 51x175 feet, 2-story frame with brick basement, $12,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS store, for grocery or drug store, with lot; will take cottage and lot as part pay. Address E 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY NEW 1½ STORY house and lot, 30 ft, south front, on Fourth-st., east of Western-av. $200 down, balance monthly payments. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TEN ACRE BLOCKS, CORNER ...ern-av. and Twenty-second-st. S. J. WALKER, 88 ... Washington-st.

... ACRES ON THE N. E. CORNER OF ... Thirty-ninth-sts. Inquire of DREW & ... Block.

FOR SALE—... fifth-st. ... and 8, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan ... CANFIELD ...

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ... 150 FT. NEAR THIRTY-... well, $1,... each. Lots ... corner of Thirty-sev... CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$500 CASH, NEAR ROCK... 2 years, will buy this fine lot, ... car shops. 25x150. Apply at Larrabee-st. ... Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NORTH OR ... in block, corner Ontario and State-sts.; elegant location; all conveniences; easy terms. HOWARD, ... Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 214 PORTLAND-AV., for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wahpansah-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room ..., corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 26x48, newly painted and grained, and lot 24x124 to alley; price, $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply on the premises, 306 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis.

FOR SALE—21 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Water. 112 feet on West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth. 46 feet on West Lake-st., near Elizabeth. 112 feet on Lake-st., cor. of Ada. 40 acres adjoining city limits, and near C., B. & Q. R. R. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—50x150 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Forty-sixth-st. Will be sold at a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, 385 WARREN-AV., east of Western-av., 4th front, 25x125 ft., 2-story and basement brick house, $8,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-sixth-st., east ... opposite site of Plymouth Church, 150 ft. with ... $60,000. Very easy terms. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. ... 50x130 FT. TO ALLEY, ON Thirty-seventh-st., east of Ellis-av.; $110 per ft. No. 54—37x125, east front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $115 per ft. No. 53—84x100, corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.; $12,000 per acre, 1-5 cash. No. 22—... front on Lake-av. (lake frontage), near Forty-first-st.; $300 per ft. No. 49—No. 51 Lake-av.; fine large residence, brick basement; lot 50x150; overlooking lake; water, gas, and good barn; $16,000. We have a large number of houses in city for sale, which we will show customers, valued at $5,000 to $35,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY south of city limits, over 10,000 feet frontage of first-class residence property, fronting on South Park and Oak Wood Boulevards; also on Vincennes, Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, and Wabash-avs.; also on State-st. Those desiring to build or to invest south of the city limits are respectfully invited to call at my office. No one can sell cheaper or on easier terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 223 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs.; lot 24x179 to 40-foot court in rear; house has all modern improvements; heated by furnace; good barn, &c. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—STORE AND 2-story dwelling, with long and cheap lease. Rented for $100 per month; $1,700. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 806 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—50x171 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st.; only, $145 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25x150, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Oak. The best bargain in market. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND BARN, with lot 48 feet front, No. 226 Warren-av., for $9,500; $2,000 down, balance in 1 and 2 years 8 per cent. Office hours in the forenoon. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 171 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN LAWNDALE on monthly payments; improved and unimproved property to trade for acre property; lots on West Jackson-st., near California, $900; lots in Irving Park, very cheap; lot on Robey-st., near Southwestern-av., $1,250; lots on Tyler-st., near Robey. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 112X200 FT. ON MADISON-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 41X116 FEET ON NORTH SIDE of Madison-st., between Ada and Sheldon. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGONfront brick house; well-finished in all respects; very convenient; corner of Morgan and William-sts.; house 25x45; lot 25x100. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—NO. 170 TWENTY-FIFTHst.; two-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; heated by furnace; good barn; $8,500. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—200X161 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NORTHeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st.; will let all of the purchase money be payable at the end of 5 years if the purchaser will build good houses immediately. Dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad stop regularly at Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth-sts. A large number of new residences are now being built at the latter place; Wabash-av. is to be paved with broken stone this spring. MATSON HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., CALIFORnia-av., and Augusta-st.; low prices and easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEORGE H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st.: No. 712 Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln. A first-class 2-story and basement brick house, 13 rooms; contains all modern improvements; large lot. Price low, and very easy terms. If not sold, will rent it for $1,800 per year.

FOR SALE—80X73 FEET, FRONTING ON BOTH Michigan and Water-sts., North Side. Will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling houses, octagon fronts, brick barns, on Park-av., near Lincoln-st. These houses are entirely new and furnished with all the modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—5 ACRES CORNER of Ashland-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY FRAME HOUSES, ON Adams-st., near Campbell-av., 8 rooms each, lots 25 x125, south front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF TEN GOOD ROOMS, BEsides the bath-room, within 20 minutes' walk of centre of the city. Inquire at 19 Aberdeen-st., or 367 Wabash.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER GOOD property, a first-class brick residence in the vicinity of Jefferson Park; deep lot. $15,000. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MITCHELL-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., lot 24x125; $1,050. On Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av.; lots at $800 each. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—100X150, EAST FRONT, ON LAKE Michigan and park, north of hotel; $9,000; great bargain; very choice; must be taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, with lot, on Walnut-st., near Oakley; very cheap at $4,500; terms to suit; possession given May 1. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 271 BUTTERFIELD-ST., on leased ground; 4 years' lease from next June, at $... per year; best built house in locality; 5 rooms and 4 closets; water in kitchen; cheap for cash. Inquire of owner on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av. $900 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SMALL HOUSE AND lot in good neighborhood, part payment to be made in good land in Miami County, Kan., at value as ascertained by owner of house. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WE WANT TWO HOUSES AND LOTS in the vicinity of Oakland or Fairview, for cash customers; value, $5,000 to $8,000. Owners only need answer. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MACHINE SHOP CONTAINING ONE 15-HORSE stationary engine, planer, lathes, drills, and all the necessary accompaniments of tools, in first-class running order, for sale, lease, or exchange. Also, buildings in good condition, situate in the southwestern part of the city, doing a good paying business; good chance; only part cash required. Reason for selling, having another large business requiring all our attention. For information inquire of CLARK, RAFFIN & CO., Ætna Foundry, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING HALF SHARES IN two good branches of business, wishes to dispose of one in order to devote his whole time to the other. Capital required, $1,000. Address W. T., Tribune office.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD CHANCE—FOR SALE—A SAMPLE-ROOM nicely located, doing a good paying business, at a reasonable figure; good reasons given for selling. Address T 11, Tribune office.

A RETAIL LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN GOOD location, fixtures and first-class stock. Apply at 248 Maxwell-st.

A HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN STORE FOR sale; good chance for a practical man with small capital to make money. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A DRY GOODS BUSIness of $50,000 yearly sales, nicely located, and business must increase, being situated near the new manufacturing district. Inquire or address C. TEN EICK, 469 Centre-av.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE WISCONSIN LIME WORKS, all in perfect running order, and doing a large business, for sale, cheap, for cash. Will take part of purchase in Chicago real estate. For further particulars apply at 484 West Van Buren-st.

A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, etc., cheap for cash. Good corner store, West Side. Address S 28, Tribune office.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE NO. 395 WEST Madison-st. for sale.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offer their flouring mill on easy terms; five run of burrs, and five water-wheels; never-failing water power; location of the mill the best in the State; will take some real estate. Address WELLS BROS., Lafayette, Ind.

FIXTURES, STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale, and store for rent; all new and select stock, in one of the best stands of the South Side where a good business is already established; good reasons given for selling. Call at 398 South State-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. INquire at Room 10, Morrison Block, 147 South Clark-st. E. WAKELEY.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my Drug Store; also furniture, piano, &c.; give long lease of store and dwelling. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 582 Cottage Grove-av., or see VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, 92 Lake-st.

RARE CHANCE—WE HAVE MEN CLEARING $100 per week; we guarantee $50 per week to good talkers. Business legitimate. Apply at once. Only few men wanted. Agency Company, Charles City, Iowa.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF A WELL established flour and feed business on West Randolph-st. for sale and store for rent. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIXTURES AS good as new, with license, consisting of bar-counter, cases, ice-box, chairs, tables, stove, and clock. For particulars see J. MAHONEY, 108 West Polk-st.

WANTED—OLDEST GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, ... in 1863, for sale; wish to retire from business. ... 119 West Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

$150 WILL ... MADE GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES ... farms, horses, carriages, jewelry, a cigar ... Good patents wanted.

$200 WILL SECURE ... AND FIXTURES OF light manufacturing, 371 State-st. ... will put all the money into the ... INTEREST IN A ... FLEY, Wood's Hotel, State-st.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GO... BENT... man a half interest in a cash bu... well established, paying well, and can be ... increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—ONE BROWN HORSE, BLIND IN RIGHT eye, sway-backed, 10 years old, new shoes on; taken 7th April, at night. Liberal reward if returned to 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5. L. COMPTON.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN FROM EGAN-AV., ON the 31st of March, one Texas pony with saddle and bridle, with brand on the left hind hip and white strip in the forehead and three white feet, and on the left forward foot a sand crack burnt out; the finder will be paid by returning him to PETER DOYLE, on Vincennes-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY—300 acres on R. I. R. R., 13 miles from city, very cheap, TOWN OF WORTH. 120 acres in Sec. 17, 37, 13. 20 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 12. 160 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14. 120 acres in Sec. 34, 39, 11, Downer's Grove. 53 acres in Sec. 9, 38, 11, improved, York. 60 acres in Sec. 18, 40, 12, Cazenovia. Several tracts of from 10 to 240 acres each southwest of the city, very desirable, and at bargains. Several tracts in Town of Cicero. 20 acres at Lawndale. By KEELER, PLATT & CO., Real Estate, Loan, and Note Brokers, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—Fine residence and grounds fronting lake, north of hotel. Nice place, with lot 60x150, and good house and barn near hotel, east front, for $10,000; gas and good water. Comfortable house and lot, 60x125, near depot, cellar, brick foundation; $5,500, easy terms. Beautiful home and fine grounds on Washington-av. Choice building lots in Egandale, easy terms, and lots on principal streets at Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST LOTS in Hinsdale. Terms easy. Inquire of owner. W. M. WELLS, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT EVANSTON, 23 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, for $250; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or in monthly payments; come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood, near depot, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot; 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot, hourly trains after May 1. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A GOOD HOUSE, with 50 or 100 ft of ground, one and a half blocks from depot; high, and dry the year around; shrubbery on premises; can take possession in ten days. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 213 South Water-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES OF MODERATE MEANS or incomes looking for homes in a desirable location, convenient to business; we offer cheap lots on South Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, and May-sts., between Fifty-first and Fifty-third-sts. This property is situated two blocks from (and inside of) Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, four blocks south of Dexter Park, only 1 mile from State-st. cars, and within 6 blocks of the P. & F. W. R. R., and 8 blocks of Rock Island & Michigan Southern R. Rs., on which the 25 trains per day, each way, afford quick and convenient facilities for getting to and from business, in either quarter of the city. These lots we will sell on monthly payments; from parties who build immediately no money required for long time; or we will build to suit purchaser's views, and take pay for house and lot in monthly instalments, with a small down payment. We show you the property free of expense, and invite inspection. NICHOLS & FITCH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES AND 50x125 FT. ground each; east front, two blocks from Brookline Station, between Englewood and Cornell. $2,500 and $3,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: First-class residence at Winnetka, 11 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, mantels, waterclosets, large cellar, and 1 acre of ground, in a beautiful location; owner is obliged to remove east, and will sell for $7,000; possession given. Also 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 124x202, at Winnetka, for $5,000. Several fine places for sale at Highland Park.

FOR SALE—6, 8, AND 2½ ACRES FRONTING ON Halsted-st., at Englewood; 5 acres at Jefferson; and 5 acres on Archer-av. J. K. FINLEY, 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SECTION 7, 38, 14. 10 acres in Section 6, 38, 14. 10 acres near Harlem, in Section 13, 39, 12. 10 acres in Section 26, 40, 12, near Maplewood. J. W. HEDENBERG, 90 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—10 ACRES, COR. STONY Island boulevard and Seventy-first-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED houses and lots at Oakland; fine grounds; on Oakland-av.; price $12,000; also, others at less price in same vicinity. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—AT WASHINGTON Heights, Montrose, and Union Park, lots, blocks, and acres at bargains; store and dwelling on Randolph-st. Want 3 farms, 2 vessels, 4 horses, 2 wagons. Lots on monthly payments if you mean business. Call at 171 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—COTTAGE AND LOT, 50 minutes' ride, $750. Cottage and lot, $30 monthly, $1,700. House and 17 acres near station, corner, $4,000. Fine residence lots, 50x150, $100 to $150; $25 dollars cash, balance $10 per month. EDMUND J. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN SEC. 17, 38, 14. 85 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—6 ACRES OF LAND and good house, near depot, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. Call or address WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A RARE chance—Just finished, a new "Swiss Gothic" residence containing 11 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc., arranged for gas, hot and cold water, furnaces in or out as desired, brick cellar, furnace room, cistern, well, with plenty of good water, situated on lot 100x200 feet, south front; plenty young trees; two blocks from depot; twelve trains daily, fare low. B. C. HOTCHKISS, Highland Park. Plans at City Clerk's office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot by hourly trains after May 1. A bargain and terms very favorable. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT WHEATON, ILL., ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago, good houses and lots, well fruited, from $1,300 to $6,000. Also, farms near from $60 to $80 per acre. Come and see. H. W. COBB, Real Estate Dealer, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A VERY NICE NEW house with all modern improvements at Hinsdale; fine grounds, near depot. Apply at my office, 2 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; ¾ improved; good dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre. Terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 8, basement 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD, 150 FEET ON KENwood Court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Cook County, of about 400 acres, suitable for raising grain or stock; well watered and good improvements; 17 miles from Chicago, and 3 miles from Desplaines. For further particulars call and see the owner at Dickson & Cooper's, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, 9¼ ACRES near Brighton. Address X 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN SECTIONS 22, 27, and 28, Town 38, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON, MY CHOICE home near the college and depot; house 10 rooms, good cellars, wells and cistern, large grounds 2½ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY 2-STORY FRAME dwelling at Lombard; large lot, good cellar, well, and cistern; easy payments and long time. W. F. BREWSTER or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT SIX-ROOM cottage and half acre lot at Lombard; $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. W. F. BREWSTER or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW MACNEAL & URBAN fire-proof safe, inside measure 32x40 inches, cheap. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. FOSKETT, 797 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES SUITABLE FOR A grocery store, cheap. Inquire on premises, 135 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A GOOD canal-boat, and half of four mule team, with steady work for boat. For particulars, apply to ALEX. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES: Nine 10-ft clothing tables, three 10-ft counter tables. One 8-ft counter table, one 7x6 B. W. ditto. Lot of brass show-rods and brackets. 56 feet very superior shelving, counter shelf, and tills. 47 feet very superior shelving, counter shelf, and drawers. B. W. and ash private office and dressing-room partitions. 10x15 office platform; 10-ft B. W. desk. Inside show-window sash. Safe, office carpets, first-class heater, awning, and signs. At 189 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF our stock of ground spices at manufacturers' cost. BUTLER, EARHART & CO., 15 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASES AND COUNTERS. Apply at 54 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 A DAY EASILY made with our household articles. Men or women can sell our goods to every family in city or country. We guarantee double the profits offered by any other house in the West. No charge for samples, and constant employment offered to such as have but small capital. MERRILL & CO., 28 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, FOR THE "Kansas Bee-Hive," pat. Sept. 24, 1872, to sell rights, hives, and territory. Agents can make large wages. Extra inducements offered. Send for illustrated circular and terms. Address F. GRABBE, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., or C. B. KILMER, North Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO MORE FOR CHICAGO; one for every county in Illinois, to canvass for Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron; simplest, cheapest, and only perfect fluting iron. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, ... beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital ... reference required. KELLY & HARRISON, 38 ...

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—... returning the ... REWARD PAID TO THE PERSON ... (basement) on Monday ... taken from 69 North Clark-st. ... asked. ... ming, April 7. No questions

PERSONAL—ANNA O. ... ester, N. Y., can be seen ... LATE OF ROCH... West Jackson-st. ... Woman's Home, 191 ...

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—MAY 1—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, with large lot, fronting east, choice shrubbery, etc., at No. 757 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—RESIDENCE NO. 749 WEST Lake-st.; good thing, and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, SIX-ROOM COTTAGE 303 Fulton-st. Price, $40 per month. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHOICE RESIDENCE, WITH barn, No. 75 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A RESPECTAble and responsible private family, a completely furnished house of 12 rooms on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; with modern conveniences; a large yard, garden, and barn. Rent, $175 per month. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES 1070 and 1072 Wabash-av., in block. Inquire over market corner Twenty-second and State-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF two-story house No. 406 South Morgan-st., containing 6 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply on premises, or to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 18, No. 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO SIX AMERICANS—A HANDSOME row of six new cottages inside old city limits; $300 for the first month, and $40 or $50 every month thereafter until $2,300 is paid, when you are all become your own landlords; near corner Thirty-fifth-st. or Douglas-place and Western av., near depot and junction of two railroads, besides horse-cars and busses will run within three blocks of the property during the year, or money refunded. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE BRICK RESIdence at Highland Park, with barn, 1½ acres of ground, &c. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, with or without furniture; Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; would prefer to retain first or second floor, and board with family. Address SHERWOOD, 103 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK BASEMENT, TWO-STORY dwelling, No. 739 West Monroe-st., containing ten good-sized rooms, bath-room and water-closets; has all the modern improvements. Apply at 90 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—865 MADISON-ST., A GOOD RESIDENCE with all conveniences in good repair. Hyde Park, 9-room house on Jefferson-av., near Chestnut, lot 100x300; good front. By KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, TWOstory and basement brick house, elegantly located on the lake shore, south of Douglas-place; 10 rooms, water and gas. Address J, 387 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 10 rooms, furnace and range, bath, hot and cold water, cistern, barn, &c.; 75x125 feet, with grapery, 533 West Washington-st. Rent, $1,000. Call upon (the owner) Dr. E. HONSINGER, at his office 280 Park-av. Would sell the above house, with 25 feet.

TO RENT—4 BRICK HOUSES, CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-sts.; two April 1—one all furnished, and two May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 4-STORY MARBLE HOUSE, 15 rooms, Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Day board for four towards rent if desired. Four stores and tenements, Wentworth-av., which are being rapidly built up. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, 1175 Michigan-av.; $75 per month. H. M. HAYDON, 181 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—AS DWELLINGS, 9 NICE ROOMS AT 221 South Halsted-st. A liberal discount will be made to parties paying the year's rent in advance.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements; $70. Address Room 7, care Carrier No. 5.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD COTTAGES AND two-story houses, on West Side. W. WALLER, No. 5, 250 State-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 1450 STATE-ST., 10 rooms and stores, $60. Also, cottage 520 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $20. Cottage 50 Fourth-st., $20. Two-story frame, 445 West Jackson-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, and barn, $50. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NO. 153 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A LARGE house, with some 20 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, lodging-rooms, or sub-letting. Will give a three years' lease to responsible parties. Also, a first-class place for sale.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 994 Michigan-av., 2 stories and brick basement, 10 rooms, with modern improvements. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY, MANSARD, AND basement marble-front house 795 Wabash-av. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE ON WASHINGTONst., near park. Furniture for sale at sacrifice. None but first-class parties need apply. F. C. VIERLING, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE AND LARGE GROUNDS at Hyde Park, near depot. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, with hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, at 575 Wabash-av. Call at house.

TO RENT—AT LOMBARD—LARGE AND CONvenient dwellings, rent from $20 to $30 per month in advance. W. F. BREWSTER, or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 13 Harmon-court, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to EDWARD GOODMAN, on the premises.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEARLY NEW 1½-story cottage, $40 per month; furniture for sale, $700; possession May 1, or sooner. Apply on premises, 249 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—I HAVE SOME GOOD RESIDENCES on the South Side to rent from May 1, at $850, $1,200, and $1,400. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 397 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—DWELLING, FROM MAY 1, 1873, NO. 898 Michigan-av., 15 rooms with all modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house, $67, cottage, Twenty-fourth-st., 5 rooms. J. M. MARSHALL, No. 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—NO. 271 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS. No. 226 Third-av., 9 rooms. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE CONTAINING 13 ROOMS and bath-room; house in good repair, with all modern improvements. Good barn, carriage room, etc. Apply on the premises, No. 1222 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 97 WEST MADISON-ST., 20x100; good light from alley. Apply to A. W. PENNY, No. 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISONst.; now occupied by SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 220 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—Ground floor, 165x110. 74 West Monroe-st. A. KNISELY & CO.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE—WEST SIDE, IN the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40X160 OR OF smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S School Furniture Factory, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., water and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply at building, JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELLlighted rooms; one 50x24, one 50x44, and one store, 20x74, southeast corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING, 286 AND 288 Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st., to be finished by June 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 76 STATE-ST., WITH vault; second floor, same; loft with elevator. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 66 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; tenant from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICES WITH vaults, in Andrews' Building, corner LaSalle and Arcade-court, suitable for real estate or lawyers; also, hall on 4th floor. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 78 and 80 State-st., near Field, Leiter & Co.'s new store, singly or together. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Cheapest in the city. Apply at Room 42 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES WELL FINISHED AND WELL lighted for $12, $15, and $20 each, at 47 LaSalle-st., within half block of Court-House square. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, 40X80, OVER OUR BAkery, with power; will be rented low to a good tenant. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also, suite of unfurnished parlors to rent. Apply at 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—81 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms in a small private family; also, a nice front parlor; close to cars.

TO RENT—310 STATE-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS for offices or sleeping rooms; single or en suite, or will rent all to a party wishing to re-rent the suite.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT HONORE Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.; heated by steam. Apply at No. 28.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A large front room. Apply at 114 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen or ladies; gas and water; rent low; also single rooms, 189 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEAR MADISON-ST., ON South Side, for residence purposes, to those who will give satisfactory references; $100 to $300 per annum. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn. Offices 6 and 7.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS at lowest cash prices; "Empire Parlor Bedsteads" in seven styles and all sizes; chamber sets, parlor suits; large stock of lounges of all kinds; 100 styles chairs, etc. Painted chamber sets are the fashion now, and rooms are designated as the blue room, the pink room, the green room, etc., etc. Let nobody buy a bedstead without first examining the stock of all kinds at the warerooms of the Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 152 West Madison-st. ... wholesale warerooms, 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 82 South Canal-st.

STOCK OF FURNITURE FOR SALE, IN A FIRST-class locality on North Clark-st. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER CAPABLE OF TAKing the financial management of an established business, and who could take an interest in the business of not less than $5,000. Address Q 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ENTRY clerks. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., Madison and Franklin-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER; ONE competent to do finishing, ruling, and to take charge of bindery; plenty of first-class work; good wages, and permanent situation to the right man. Address Minneapolis TRIBUNE, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS CABINET makers; none other need apply to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Office Desk Makers, 166 to 170 State-st., or at our Factory, corner Polk and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, AT Room 20, 209 West Madison-st.; architectural, engineering, and all kinds of drawing speedily and accurately prepared.

WANTED—TWO PLUMBERS. APPLY IMMEDIately at 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TAILORS—COAT AND PANTS MAKers. 76 West Madison-st., up-stairs. By L. SADLER.

WANTED—GOOD GILDER. APPLY TO C. NEALE, 155 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SCROLL SAWYER. APPLY AT 23 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FINISHERS, AT 307 and 309 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOUR HOUSE PAINTERS, AT 1324 Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., on Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK AT THE PRINTing business; one who has had two years' experience desired. None but the best need apply. Address McC, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAINTERS—NONE BUT BEST INSIDE workmen need apply; steady work; come ready for work this morning, corner Wood and Adams-sts. D. NORTON.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CUSTOM COAT AND pants tailors to go to a pleasant country town not far from Chicago. Call at D. WITKOWSKY'S, 303 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ENGINEER AND MACHINIST. MUST be a thorough mechanic and well recommended. Address X 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD COATMAKERS, TO GO TO the country. Inquire at 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD GRAINER. APPLY TO WM. PHILLIPS, at J. W. BENT'S Factory, Monroe-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st.; wages, $4.

WANTED—SKETCHERS FOR FARM SCENES. Apply at 9½ o'clock, Thursday morning, at WARNER & BEERS office, 64 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH FINISHer, at 621 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL TINNER; NONE other need apply. 355 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—3 MEN WITH WIVES TO KEEP boarding house; 25 farm hands for Illinois; 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas. ANGELL & OAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT ERRAND boy; one who can feed a Gordon press preferred. C. W. MAGILL, Job Printer, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of two horses and make himself generally useful in a grocery store. 462 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKING MAN, AS gardener and farm hand, near city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 112 and 114 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS; wages, $1 per day and board, the whole year round; fare advanced to men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—FIFTY BOYS, WITH $1, TO MAKE $5 a day. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 119 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—BOY 16 YEARS OLD, LIVING AT home, and one adapted to the machinery business. HEATH & HORKIRK, 135 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL PROF. HENRY'S NONexplosive compound for kerosene oil; rare chance offered; one young man is making $7 a day in the city. A. RAY, 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 MEN FOR STEADY JOB; 2 FIRSTclass salesmen; also men wanting work to call at 157 Fifth-av., Room 15.

WANTED—CASH BOYS. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, ONE who is well acquainted in the city, and one that thoroughly understands the business. Apply this Wednesday forenoon at Room 48, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A COTTAGE or part of house, with modern conveniences, in good locality, by a good tenant, with family of three; will pay rent in advance for whole year for the right place, but not more than $400. Address X 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT A MODERATEsized unfurnished house, in a good location, north of Twenty-sixth-st., and east of State-st. Inquire at Third National Bank. L. V. PARSONS.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR PART OF residence near Union Park, by small family. Send particulars to MRS. SHIMMIN, 524 Washington-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FOR SMALL family; prompt pay, and references; rent moderate, with barn preferred, either in South Division or Hyde Park. Address H, 172 Egan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN WITH ROOM FOR seven horses and wagon, with 2 and 3 rooms for housekeeping; wouldn't object to board horse. Address J. P. SAYERS, 211 and 213 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES IN all parts of the city. Will rent same to good tenants. F. C. VIERLING, Real Estate Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A 3-STORY house containing 8 or 9 rooms, in a good neighborhood convenient to street-cars, by a party with good references. Rent, about $45; paid in advance. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, SMALL HOUSE, cottage, or rooms suitable for housekeeping; sure pay in advance. Apply HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRSTclass tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT THERE is now a place in this city where horses can be bought or sold on satisfactory guarantees, would invite all to call, old or young, whether judges or not, as there is positively no deception. Can make room at 10 o'clock this morning for 50 more head of sale horses. Large number of second-hand buggies and harness on hand. 363 and 365 State-st., BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GOOD TEAM WITH A FIRST-CLASS SET OF harness, wagon, and box for sale cheap. Inquire of 15 Coolidge-st., W. A. ST. CLAIR.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PARK phaetons, top and open buggies, a large assortment at new warerooms, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 352, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROAD, AND BUSINESS wagons, in fact all styles of light carriages on hand and for sale at low down prices, at 335 State-st. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, TWO SETS OF HARness, one buggy, and one express wagon, suitable for grocery business, as good as new; a bargain. BUTLER, EARHART & CO., 15 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MORGAN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and gentle, bright bay; also top buggy, nearly new, harness, robe, etc. A bargain. C. WOOLLETT, Broker, etc., Room 56, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE SADDLE HORSE, ONE fine buggy horse, buggy, and harness, very cheap. J. E. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 165 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE AND TRUCK, WITH the business of some wholesale house. Address A 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES IN part payment for inside lot. Cheap at $1,600. C. J. ADAMS, 16 Bryan Block.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Home, and Equitable claims cashed by J. M. WITHERELL, 120 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—157 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room No. 4. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 76 and 78 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other collateral security. C. W. PERKINS, 137 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 20 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—$12,000 ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESstate worth over $30,000, for 3 to 5 years, for which we will pay 1 per cent a month. Address, for 5 days, J 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$2,500 FOR 3 YEARS ON land worth $10,000. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

$2,500 IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY property. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 160 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 200 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for commission or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK, ON STOWELL slip, near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 61 and 63 Wabash-av.

FOUND.

CAME ON THE PREMISES APRIL 4, ONE HORSE, old and blind. Owner can have him by applying to H. TURNER, Reform School.

TAKEN UP—APRIL 4, 1873, A SMALL BAY MARE about 6 years old, with three white feet and a little lame, with a cut on right hind leg, saddle galled on back, at No. 16 Fuller-st. Owner call, pay charges, and take away. A. E. PIPER & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework. Apply at 894 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL, EITHER Norwegian or German, at 956 Wabash-av.; must have good references.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 13 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 1080 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS FEmale cook at the Massasoit House, opposite Michigan Central Depot.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL AT FROM 14 to 16 years of age, one that will suit will find a good home at 838 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL NURSE GIRL (NOT Irish) who can furnish good recommendations from former employers. Apply 378 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl at 485 West Adams-st., to do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of three. 344 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages. Apply at jewelry store No. 15 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN, SWEDISH, English, or Scotch, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 423 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 375 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; come well recommended. Apply at 1424 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family; good wages to a competent girl, at 743 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 15 Union Park-place.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALity for all kinds of work in families. MRS. WHITTAKER, 265 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS; ONE TO DO SECOND WORK and the other for sewing; one that can run a Singer machine preferred. Apply at 142 West Adams-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls at Bishop-court Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 262 North Carpenter-st. Entrance on Fourth-st.

WANTED—A COOK FOR BOARDING-HOUSE; wages, $6 to $7. Apply at 480 South Dearborn (Burnside)-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 262 Forquer-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework in private family of three. Apply between 1 and 3 at 85 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK and assist in dining-room. Inquire at 73 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AT 66 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., A GIRL for general housework in a small family, and good wages to a good cook, washer, and ironer; none other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME AND FIRST-RATE place, for a good girl, to do general housework, small family, South Side. For further information call at 37 River-st., from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family; must be a good cook. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO SCRUB FLOORS; 2 PAINT cleaners; 2 dish pantry girls; 2 girls to wait on helps table. Inquire at SHERMAN HOUSE, corner of Randolph and Clark-sts. C. W. BALDWIN, Steward.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 400 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 480 West Washington-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; also good cooks for private families in country; wages $5 per week. MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1060 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR PLAIN WASHING AND ironing. Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, English. ... Intelligence office, 335 State-st., entrance Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—300 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork for city and country; also, 50 cooks for the lakes. We have shipped over 50 already, so remember this is the office to ship on short notice. No. 5 West Madison-st., up-stairs, Room 8; branch office, 136 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a private family; best wages for good help. Apply immediately at 73 Twenty-fourth-st., between Calumet and Cottage Grove-avs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS AT McCART'S Eureka Shirt Factory, 159 West Madison-st.; none but first-class workers, with Wheeler & Wilson machine, need apply.

WANTED—FIVE SEWING LADIES AT 98 EAST Washington-st., third floor; none need apply who are not quick with a needle.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX SEAMSTRESSES to finish off dresses, at 597 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS AT NO. 252 SOUTH Halsted-st., Room 12; one that can run Wheeler & Wilson machine.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MILLINERS TO GO IN the country. Apply KEITH BROTHERS, 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS AND FINishers for white shirts; the work can be done at home. Also, experienced ironers for new shirts. We pay $1.37 per dozen for ironing. TOMLINSON & SNYDER, 1060 State-st.

WANTED—10 MILLINERS. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—5 MILLINERS' APPRENTICES. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS IRONERS, AT Pearl Laundry, 613 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT THE ST. LOUIS LAUNDRY, TWO first-class ironers; none but women who understand their business need apply. 685 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER ABOUT 35 YEARS old, to do general work, washing, and ironing. A good home, and no children. Apply at 130 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK and housekeeper, to go in the country. Good references required. Inquire at THOS. ANDREWS' Restaurant, Calhoun-place.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands keeping a first-class family hotel, and will board the owner; house delightfully situated for a summer resort on the lake shore, in the suburbs of Milwaukee. Address F 5, Tribune office, till April 15.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' HAIR dresser; for a competent person good wages and constant employment. Apply to Room 1, Sherman House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, with some means, desires an interest in a business already established. Address E 8, Tribune office.

COLONY—MEMBERS OF THE A. & N. COLONY leave next week for the West, all who want free homes come and see us; better inducements, climate, soil, &c., than ever before offered. H. B. STEVENS, Sec., 157 Fifth-av., No. 10.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

JOHN MISSEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 61, or 108 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

PATENT RIGHTS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT STONer's Inventors' Bureau. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED, TO CONTRACT TO build a brick house; builder to furnish all material. Part land, balance cash. Address WINGAY, 76 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—JAN. 1, FURNITURE AND LEASE OF six or seven-room house in clean, respectable neighborhood; furniture must be in good order and price an inducement. Address with full particulars X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—GRAINING IN ANY QUANTITY; also, house, sign, and fresco painting; first-class work at reasonable prices. A. H. DOUGLAS, 131 Monroe-st., northeast corner Clark.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN ITALIAN GREYHOUND. Address H 39, Tribune office.

2,000 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., AT HALF price to pay advances. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 202 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 9th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the brickyard of said bankrupt, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one-half mile west of Brighton, all the brick of said bankrupt on said brickyard, being between 800,000 and 1,000,000 bricks. H. L. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

FOR SALE—4 AND 6-INCH BEADED CEILING FOR sale, cheap. STARRETT & BRO., corner Twelfth and Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—20,000 PHILADELPHIA BRICK, LIKE those used in the Portland Block. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WANTED—BRICK AND LUMBER IN EXCHANGE for real estate. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ENtire household stocks bought and paid for in full immediately on receipt of goods. I. J., store 177 Twenty-second-st.

500,000 LARGE-SIZED WISCONSIN CREAMcolored brick for sale; price, $... per M. delivered. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 255 West Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS (either active or special), with from $10,000 to $25,000, in a safe and profitable business, the additional capital being required to meet the already increased business. A 1 references given and required. Address G 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID OPENING IN A well-established and paying business; $25,000 cash will secure the safest and most lucrative business in the city. Address F 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $3,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; a good wholesale and retail trade established. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown. Address F 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A lady without a partner with ... capital ... furnish a new hotel ... Address for five days, X ..., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CAPITAL, IN the commission business; trade already established and doing a business of $1,000 per week; good references given and required. Apply to LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or clerk. A position in a wholesale house preferred. Best of references furnished. Address J. W. HAWES, Toloma, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business for several years as bookkeeper; will commence on small salary; object, permanent situation. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city references. Address D 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGAGEMENT WITH A business house; 6 years' experience as a bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, and cashier; large acquaintance and any amount of city reference. Address for five days, H 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS RETAIL business by a young man who has had several years' experience; speaks the English and Scandinavian languages perfect; good references. Address E W, 177 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, as bookkeeper, shipping, or receiving clerk; 7 years' experience. Address, for five days, A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man from Canada; has had seven years' experience in the hardware business; is a good bookkeeper and salesman; good references; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address SOUTH, 210 Walnut-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER EXperienced in railway work, desires a re-engagement. Address C.E., P. O. Box 1165, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored cook. Call between 10 and 11 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m., at 1340 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a first-class private family, who fully understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best of city references. W 11, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF REspectable family wants a situation as interpreter; speaks English, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, ... Address H. F. ABBERLY, Green Bay, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (American), ... and steady; is not afraid of hard work; understands the care of horses; would not object to the country. Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—B... A BOY 17 YEARS OF age, living with parents; grocery business preferred. Address A 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR ASSISTant shipping clerk in a wholesale house, by a young man who can give first-class city references. Address X 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced commercial traveler. Would work reasonably for an A 1 business firm. Address X 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing a good trade in Iowa and Illinois, as traveling salesman for a drug or paint and oil house. Best city references given. Address F 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW with one child, to work for a widower with a small family. Address 30 Quinn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, BY a good Swedish girl. Call in the grocery store, 271 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family. Good wages required. Apply at 183 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS OF every nationality; families carefully supplied, at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress, housekeeper, or cook, where there is no washing or ironing. Am neat, tidy, industrious, and desire permanent work. Unquestioned references given. Address X 73, Tribune office, for three days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILLiner to take charge of some good house or work-room out West. Denver preferred. Best of references given. Address E J. R., 475 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist or bookkeeper; the best of references given. Address X 75, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday.

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth; a nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Front room for two, $12.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, with modern improvements; also, a well-furnished room. Accommodations for day boarders.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—BACK PARlor and one other elegant suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with strictly first-class board. Also a nice room for two young men. References exchanged.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED front room, first-floor, with first-class board, for two gentlemen.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADIson-st.—Large front alcove, also desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board; good table; desirable location.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can find good board and rooms at a reasonable price, with a pleasant family.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, with board, for a gentleman; reference required.

269 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant front parlor to rent, with board. Also a side room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISONst. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily for myself, wife, and two children, in suburban town for the summer. Address X F R, Carrier No. 8.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A suite of rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, on one of the avenues, east of Wabash. References of highest respectability given. Address X 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter (aged 14), with a suite of front rooms, upon either the first or second floor, with few or no other boarders; dinners at noon; near Twenty-second-st., east of State; would prefer furnishing, except carpets. References exchanged if desired. Do not want possession till 1st of May. Address, giving location and price, J 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SOCIAL CLUB, COMPRISING TWO to four families (adults), numbering a total of from five to ten persons, where there are no other boarders; near Twenty-second-st., and east of State; for first-class rooms and board a liberal compensation will be given. Address, giving location, W 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, west of Union Park; price not to exceed $60 per month. Address X 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WISH board till Sept. 1, on West Side; private family where there are no other boarders preferred. N. R. G., Tribune office.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO take a gent and wife to board, for company as much as pecuniary profit, will please address, stating location and terms, J B, 108 South Clark-st.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate family, where the comforts of a home can be obtained, within one mile of Michigan Central Depot. Address, stating terms, etc., X 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and his wife. Address, stating terms, N, 282 and 284 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANOS—300 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 100 first premiums; new prices; new catalogue. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW; prices from $150 to $250; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced rates, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-st. W. W. KIMBALL.

MACHINERY.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 36 and 38 South Canal-st. We have in stock all our machinery at cost, but are anticipating buying machinery, will do well to inquire of us before purchasing at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR 60 DAYS WE WILL SELL ANY OF OUR machinery at cost, to make room for a large amount we have purchased at Worcester. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 23 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE LATHES IN stock, new and second-hand; will sell them cheap, iron planers, all sizes; drills; bolt cutters; planers and matchers; Parrot machinery; resawing machines; band saws. Any one wanting iron or wood working machinery had better call at 23 South Canal-st. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 477 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and learn something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & FRANKLIN, 134 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and cheap machines taken in exchange.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 266 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 4, 187 South Clark-st. Advice free.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 5, 187 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

FOREIGN.

Serious Defection from the Spanish Army to the Carlist Ranks.

Getting Ready for the Grand Exposition---America's Position.

Hispano-Cuban-American Complication.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 8.—An election will soon be held in Paris to fill the vacant seat in the Assembly. The candidates are Remusat, a supporter of President Thiers, and Barodet, an extreme Radical. The contest attracts general attention, and the journals are full of it.

LYONS, April 8.—The members of the Municipal Council and of the Council General of the Department, protesting against the law recently adopted by the National Assembly abolishing the Central Municipality, have resigned.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 8.—The exhibitors at Vienna will be divided into groups, according to the character of the contributions. Each group will have a President and two Vice-Presidents. Mr. Sanborn advises Minister Jay that the Presidencies of the groups of education and of trade and commerce of the world; and the Vice-Presidencies of the groups of civil engineering and public works, and architecture and farmhouses have been assigned to the United States. In the department of art, a fine display is promised. England sends paintings valued in the aggregate £2,000,000, France will contribute 500 paintings, and Italy 300 statues. The carpenters are at work on the American building. Many buildings devoted to other nationalities are already completed. Elaborate show cases have arrived from all parts of Europe. In this respect the Americans also fall behind others.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 8.—Ten officers and sixty privates belonging to a hussar regiment in Gen. Pavias' command have gone over to the Carlists. Several artillery officers have also left their regiments and joined the Carlists.

BAYONNE, April 8.—It is reported that Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona, and offered the Republicans his services against the Carlists. The latter have received batteries of artillery, and resumed active operations in Navarre. They destroyed with gunpowder an arch of the railway bridge at Puebla, interrupting communication between Miranda and Vittoria.

MADRID, April 8.—The *Gazette* contains a decree authorizing the Minister of War to purchase 50,000 rifles abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 8.—The Prince of Wales was to-day installed Grand Commander of the order of Knights Templar.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has been offered $50,000 to deliver fifty lectures in the United States.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Three sailors who deserted the American bark Union, at Santiago de Cuba, were picked up by a Spanish steamer, brought back to Santiago, and delivered to the Spanish authorities for trial, on suspicion that they are endeavoring to join the insurrectionists. Consul Young demanded the right to be present at the examination by the court-martial, claiming that they were American seamen. The Spanish official denied the right of the Consul to be present. Thereupon he entered protest against the proceedings. The Captain-General sent a telegram saying that the Consul had no right to be present. General Torbert, Consul-General at Havana, has instructed Consul Young not to withdraw his protest, and to insist upon being present at the trial.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—The Legislature reassembled at 2 p. m., after three days recess. In the House, a communication was read from B. J. Loomis, Clerk of the House, calling the attention of the House to some correspondence over the signature of "Ithurial," in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, wherein it is insinuated that Mr. Loomis falsified the roll-call by adding the names of many members in the affirmative when the Little Lottery bill originally passed the House. Mr. Loomis asked for such action as would have the matter fully investigated. The communication was referred to the Committee on Election. A bill was introduced to make it a Penitentiary offense for two or more persons to conspire and agree together with intent to falsely cause another person to be indicted or in any way prosecuted for any offense of which he is innocent.

In the Senate a bill was introduced requiring railroad companies leasing lines of other roads to pay the par value for the stock of stockholders who refuse their assent to the lease; also, requiring the rent for such leased road to be not less than the net earnings of the road during the previous fiscal year. A resolution was offered for a sine die adjournment of the General Assembly on April 24, and referred to the Financial Committee.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—A memorial to Congress passed the Senate to-day asking a settlement on the part of the Government with the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, for the use of an office during the war. A bill passed the House to create the County of Lee. This is after the Confederate General of that name.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, April 8.—The New York City charter was reported to the Senate to-night from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that it pass. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

UTAH.

The Mormon Conference—Legal Complications.

SALT LAKE, April 8.—The Mormon Conference was largely attended to-day. This afternoon Brigham Young addressed the Saints. He said he was getting old and wanted the young men to carry on the work he had commenced. He wanted the seven Councillors to aid the first President. Finally he resigned the position of Trustee in trust of the Church, and, on his recommendation, President George A. Smith, now in Europe, was elected in his place. Mr. Young has retired generally from business, spiritual and commercial. It is understood he contemplates going to Arizona with the San Francisco mission.

The person held in custody by Territorial Marshal McAllister was discharged by Judge McLean from order of arrest, on the ground the Marshal had been ousted by the Supreme Court of the Territory, and was not a legal officer. The situation is by no means assuring.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—A meeting of persons interested in the projected line of railway from here along the Western bank of the Mississippi River to points opposite Columbus and Hickman, Ky., thence ultimately to New Orleans, was held last night, and was attended by prominent representatives of all the river counties of this State through which the road will run. Articles of incorporation were adopted, and a Board of Directors was elected, including Mayor Brown, George R. Taylor, D. R. Garrison, Charles P. Chouteau, and Amedee Valle, of St. Louis, and one from each county on the line of the road. The name of the road is to be the Great Southern Railroad, and the stock $5,000,000. Its length will be 116 miles. Four hundred shares of the stock were subscribed on the spot, and assurances were given that all the counties interested would contribute liberally. Great interest is manifested in the enterprise, and there is not the least doubt the road will be speedily built.

PARSONS, Kan., April 8.—Thirty-one and a half miles of iron are now laid on the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, from Sedalia, Mo., leaving only 31¼ miles to complete the line. Through trains will run from Chicago and St. Louis to Texas on the 1st of May.

New lines of railroad will soon be commenced in Texas and Kansas, and rapid movement will be made gulfward and westward in the latter States.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 8.—The annual election of Directors of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad was held here to-day. The following Directors were chosen: Charles Merrian, John W. Brooks, H. H. Hunnewell, Nathaniel Thayer, and Charles F. Adams, Jr., all of Boston, and Freeman Godfred, James F. Joy, A. H. Morrison, and L. G. Mason, of Michigan. The report of the General Manager, A. H. Morrison, was a complete vindication of the management, and gives perfect satisfaction to the stockholders. The present management is to be continued.

NEW YORK, April 8.—At a meeting of the Erie Directors, to-day, A. R. McDonough was elected successor of Otis. The resignations of Mr. Hilton, the First Vice-President, and Mr. White, Assistant Treasurer, were accepted. Mr. Chaunte was appointed Chief Engineer of the road.

THE CANADA PACIFIC.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine, at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 8.—Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, of Maine, addressed the Board of Trade of this city, yesterday, upon the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He said the vast territory lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the British Possessions was naturally divided into several sections, each with its great central emporium, supported by its important but lesser marts of trade. All these sections are tributary to the great commercial capital, New York, which must always be without a rival. The most important of these sections was the northern, including all that country north of that drained by Chicago and St. Louis. The question then comes, is there a feasible route by which a line may be built for passengers and freight to the Atlantic ports and the markets of the East? The distance to Montreal will be 1,000 miles, and thus in the summer your products will naturally go so far to seek shipment to foreign countries, a saving of two days' rail carriage, and 1,260 miles in winter, or a saving of 121 miles. Now, here is a country in this vast northern region extending from the 44th to the 49th parallel of north latitude, and beyond this a large and fertile portion of Canada, including Manitoba, and the Winnipeg region, and the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, reaching westward to the Rocky Mountains. This great commercial capital must be in the United States somewhere. Some chief city, some central emporium of trade then is to command this immense region of arable, fertile country, stretching between parallels 44 and 50, of latitude, and meridians 90 and 110 of longitude, in other words, embracing a region 350 miles wide by 1,000 long, a vast country, admirably adapted to agriculture, and capable of producing more wheat than any other territory of like extent on the globe, and is certain to contain hereafter a thrifty, enterprising, and enormous population. A country like this must have its own commercial capital. It will have it within this Territory. There is now a large and vigorous population of 1,250,000, growing so rapidly that it will be pretty certain to number 3,000,000 by the next census, and 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 by 1900. It will have somewhere a city larger than Chicago is to-day. It is inevitable. Gov. Washburn made an exhaustive review of the plans of the proposed Canada Pacific Railway, and closed his remarks as follows: "We find it impossible to estimate the importance of this grand scheme, but we know enough about it to know that there will grow up with the next twenty years a city as large as Chicago is to-day. Minneapolis may be that city, and it may be at some other point. It may be at St. Paul. St. Paul has the advantage of you in some particulars. It has wealth. It has age. It has the wholesale trade. You have opportunities and facilities for business superior to theirs; you have opportunities for manufacturing that they cannot have, which tell wonderfully. A thousand dollars put into manufacturing does more to gather population than $1,000,000 put into trade. If you can unite with your manufacturing this trade and commerce of this great country to the west and north you will be the great city. If St. Paul can unite manufactories with her other advantages, she will take the lead. If Minneapolis is one-half as smart as St. Paul, half as vigilant and vigorous, Minneapolis will win.

SPRING FRESHETS.

Floods in the Rivers East and West—Destruction of Property—Railroads Submerged—Interruption to Travel.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—After almost constant, and at times heavy, rain since Sunday evening, there is now a prospect of clearing weather. The rain has been general throughout the West, and high waters in all the rivers are anticipated. The Mississippi at this point has risen nearly ten feet since last Saturday, and to-day has swelled at the rate of three inches per hour. The rise was so rapid last night that a large amount of freight on the levee, including grain, flour, sugar, pork, bulk-meat, and miscellaneous merchandise, was submerged, and, although a large force of laborers have been employed all day endeavoring to save the property, much of it will be lost. Five empty barges, belonging to Brown, of Pittsburgh, were swept away from South St. Louis last night, and two coal barges, which broke loose from some point above, came down to-day and lodged against one of the bridge piers.

Accounts from the interior of this and other States say all the tributaries of the upper rivers are pouring out great volumes of water, and a general freshet is feared.

The Illinois River particularly is expected to overflow its banks, and the people living in the bottoms are driving their live stock to the bluffs, and removing portable property to places of greater security.

At Hannibal the Mississippi rose 11 feet in 12 hours, and at other points a similar rise has taken place. It is feared there will be great destruction of property all along the Western and Northern rivers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—The floods have caused a rapid rise of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. Great destruction of property is apprehended. The Chenango is also very high, and many dwellings are surrounded. Trains on the Utica, Chenango, & Susquehanna Railroad are stopped.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The river here has risen over 6 feet since Saturday, and accounts from the interior state that all the small streams are much swollen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—There is a heavy flood in the Genesee. At 7 o'clock this evening the waters were within two feet of high water mark of 1865,—the time of the big flood. Considerable damage has been done all along the river to bridges, &c., and all the railroad lines in Western New York suffer considerably.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 8.—The Chenango River is very high, and travel is entirely interrupted on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. Some portions of the track are from three to four feet under water.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The canal officials report much damage from the floods to the Chemung, Crooked Lake, and Genesee Valley Canals.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 8.—The trains on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad are stuck in the mud caused by slides. The road will probably be opened by Thursday. The Delaware River is very high, and the flat lands on the banks are being submerged.

River Accidents.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—The steamer New State, bound for Wheeling, W. Va., with a full cargo of merchandise and a number of passengers, collided with the tow-boat Eagle at 4:35 yesterday afternoon, near Brunot's Island. The Eagle struck the New State on the starboard side, knocking her bow off, and stoving in her hull. The latter sank immediately. Her passengers were transferred to the Eagle and brought back to this city. It is thought the New State will be a total wreck, though much of the freight will probably be recovered. The vessel, with her cargo, is estimated to have been worth $30,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning a heavily-laden barge, in a sinking condition, which had broken loose from the tow, came down, striking Brown & Jones' coal fleet, at the foot of Poplar street, breaking four loaded and one empty floats loose, and nearly capsizing the tug N. M. Jones. One coal-flat struck the Andy Baum, and was made fast. Another struck the Julia, lying at the elevator, tearing away the cook-house. This one was also caught. Others were carried down the river by a barge. The transfer-boat H. C. Nutt has gone in pursuit. The barge was marked "Shippers' Line," and it is believed that some tow-boat has met with an accident above.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—The model barge which came down this morning belonged to the Falls. The officers of the St. Joseph report her lying above the Hen and Chickens, pumping out her remaining boats. The McNutt recovered the coal boats carried away by the barge.

Stabbed by a Ruffian.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, April 8.—Thomas Forrestal, City Marshal of Mendota, attempted to arrest Patrick Riley, a ruffian of that city, for drunkenness and disorder at the Passenger House. There, last evening, and Riley stabbed him a number of times, once giving a thrust that probably would have reached his heart had not the Marshal's watch received the point of the knife. The Marshal shot at him five times, but only wounded him slightly in one heel. The proprietor of the house, C. T. Taylor, endeavored to assist the Marshal, and Riley cut a gash in his neck three inches in length, barely escaping the carotid artery. Riley was afterwards captured. The Marshal is much prostrated by the loss of blood, but his wounds are not regarded as dangerous.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Wall on the Riverside at Rochester, N. Y.

Some Twenty Persons Precipitated into the Swollen Waters of the Genesee River.

Five Persons Rescued Alive.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—This evening, about 8:30, the foundation wall on the river side, on Front street, of the new city building for the Police and Fire Departments, went out when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it, looking at the river. It is estimated by eye-witnesses that ten or fifteen were carried into the river, and swept over the high falls. No names of the lost are yet reported. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails, and the police are in full force in the streets, trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

SECOND DISPATCH.

An interview with a man named Henry Hysner, who was standing near the wall which fell, brings out the fact that there were twenty-five or thirty persons on the wall and timbers leading thereto. He was considerably bruised in getting out, and his son was saved by Joseph Kinglestein, who was in the street at the time. It is known to a certainty that three persons were taken out alive. No search can be made for the bodies to-night. As the news spreads through the city the excitement increases. A Mr. Potter, who was a foreman on the work, says he saw there was great danger of the wall being swept out, and he advised and even begged of the people to get off. He appealed to the watchman of the building to drive the people away, but he refused, except to keep off the boys. Mr. Potter gave up in despair, and had just reached the sidewalk when the crash occurred. He turned to hear the cries of the unfortunates, but was powerless to save any of them. If the wall has not been washed out to the rock, when the waters subside, there is a chance that the bodies of most all the dead will be recovered, as it is thought they fell into the basement of the building, and the current now set towards the street. Advices from Avon show the river to be still rising there, and we shall have higher water here. What the result will be, a few hours will determine.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Reports begin to come in giving the names of those supposed to be lost, but there is no certainty that they are correct. A man, who was standing on the Central Railroad bridge, says he saw a boy with one arm over a plank pass under the bridge and go over the Falls. The number at this hour known to have got out alive is five. Word has just been received at the Police Headquarters that aid is needed to remove the people from the houses on Exchange street, near the Erie Railway depot, the houses there being inundated.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

A son of L. A. Pratt, shoe dealer, aged 16 years, is among the lost. A boy whom he was with escaped.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, April 9—1:30 a. m.—The only person known to have been drowned is William Pratt, aged 17, son of L. A. Pratt. His companion escaped by catching hold of the coat of a man, who was pulled out by persons who heard the report made by the falling walls. A lad was seen floating down the river clinging to a board, and it is supposed this was the youth who perished.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Police Commissioners went on a tour of inspection, yesterday, among the engine-houses, to ascertain what repairs and alterations are needed.

Last Thursday evening a box of laces and ribbons, valued at $220, was carelessly left on the sidewalk in front of the store of Merrigold & Lloyd, No. 326 West Madison street. During the night it was stolen away, and has not been recovered.

A meeting of the mythical Board of Directors of the non-existent Mechanics' Institute might have been held, yesterday afternoon, in Judge Jameson's court-room. As Mr. Isaac Spears and Mr. Hollingworth were not a quorum, the mythical Board was constrained to adjourn till Thursday.

Though a great many abstracts have already been received by the Recorder of Deeds, the public appears to be a little backward in bringing them in. This matter should not be overlooked, as the Recorder is ready to copy all such documents at short notice, and without compensation.

Spring notes. Now is the time to make garden beds. See that they are well blanketed, however. Crocuses will be getting ambitious, but caution is best. Cusses that try to do too much come to grief. Snowdrops are seasonable, but ten inches the other day was a drop too much. Further spring notes are due, but, from present appearances, an extension for sixty days will be necessary.

During the last fiscal year, City Collector George Van Hollen has taken in $216,545.46 for licenses, as follows: Auctioneers, $4,235.25; billiard tables, $9,525; bowling alleys, $8[illegible]; butcher-shops, $4,095; carts and drays, $2,060; single wagons, $8,975; double wagons, $28,460; hacks, $1,980; omnibusses, $944; gunpowder, $125; intelligence offices, $1,011.50; junk-shops, $2,457; pawnbrokers, $2,743; second-hand dealers, $975; runners, $1,032; scavengers, $476; shooting-galleries, $150; pedlers, $11,728; saloons, $135,304.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works, yesterday, bids were opened for hauling water-pipe, as follows: James Kincade, $1.05 per ton; Morris Welch, 84 cents per ton; Ryan & Donoghue, $1.37 per ton. The following bids for the repairs of street-lamps were also opened: George W. Hickok, 56 cents each; David Bloom, 64 cents; A. Hartman, 63 cents; W. & J. J. Maypole, 75 cents; William O'Brien, 68 cents; John Magee, 70 cents; Fred. Hartmann, 73 cents; Edward Kelly, 60 cents; Boomer & Jenks, 70 cents; Joseph Hogan, 60 cents.

Charles Young, the dry goods clerk who was fined $609 by Justice Banyon on six disgusting offenses, and sent to the Bridewell in default of payment, secured his release from that institution, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was admitted to bail in bonds of $1,200 for trial. He asserts that he can easily prove his innocence, if given an opportunity, and show that his arrest was another case of mistaken identity. It would seem that his employes, Messrs. Mandel Bros., are fully convinced of his virtue, as they have engaged him again.

On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, two thieves sawed a panel from a rear door of the residence of C. H. Mixer, No. 943 Indiana avenue, and entered the house. Some neighbors saw the affair, and, knowing the family were absent, sent word to the nearest police station. Two police officers were dispatched to look after the matter. The thieves were found secreted in a closet in the upper part of the house, and fell an easy prey to the officers. At the Twenty-second Street Station they gave the names of George Saunders and Ed Castello. Justice Banyon yesterday morning sent them to the Criminal Court for trial under $1,000 bail each.

The other day, while poking around the Aux Plaines, at Riverside, with a rod and line, Mr. George M. Kimbark got a "bite" that nearly jerked him into the middle of the creek. He tugged at the thing for some time, his mind meanwhile being harassed with doubt. First he thought it was a log of wood, then a whale suggested itself, and then the horrible idea seized him that perhaps it was the corpse of some former resident of Riverside. With the assistance of some persons who were attracted to his side by his strange manœuvres along the bank, the problem was solved. An immense buffalo-fish, better known, perhaps, by the local name of "sucker," was taken from the water. It weighed 29¼ pounds, and was over two feet in length. It is difficult to account for the presence of such a large fish in the shallow creek at Riverside, unless it strayed from the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

The wife of Mr. P. H. Hardenbergh, a leather merchant, at No. 60 Fifth avenue, committed suicide last Monday morning by taking laudanum. At the time she was temporarily insane. On Sunday evening, she stole out of the house and went to the drug-store of Dr. Farwell, on Clark street, near Madison, where she purchased a phial of laudanum. She took it home and secreted it in her bed. She did not retire until quite late. It is believed she took the fatal draught after retiring. She was sleeping quietly when her husband retired to bed. In the morning, about 7 o'clock he arose, and did not disturb her. She was alive at that time. About 9 o'clock he returned to his room, and made the startling discovery that his wife was dead. She was 27 years old, and left no children. At the Coroner's inquest, yesterday afternoon, a verdict of death from poison, administered by herself, was rendered.

PERSONAL.

R. W. Lugland, of England, was at the Tremont yesterday.

The Rev. Father James P. Cassidy, of Milwaukee, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Mrs. Gen. Wooley and daughter, of Milwaukee, were at the Sherman yesterday.

Adam Earl, Esq., President of the Kankakee Route, was at the Gardner yesterday.

The new Sherman House will be thrown open to-day for inspection by invited guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Watts, Miss Watts, and Capt. Watts, of England, were at the Gardner yesterday.

J. M. Bellew, Esq., of London, England, the celebrated elocutionist, arrived at the Gardner yesterday.

J. R. Fleury, Esq., Purchasing Agent for the Illinois Penitentiary, was at the Briggs House yesterday.

H. H. Smith, J. Otis Wetherbee, J. Clark Taylor, and Hilman B. Barns, of Boston, are at the Gardner.

Gen. S. Parkeson, of Milwaukee, and Wheeler Durham, of Valparaiso, Ind., are at Anderson's European Hotel.

Mr. T. A. Sears and William Hays, Esq., prominent railroad officials of Kansas, were at the Briggs House yesterday.

A party of bankers from Madison, Wis., consisting of M. Tredway, W. Ramsay, A. Webster, and Dr. L. S. Ingman, arrived at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

The following subscriptions to the Inter-State Industrial Exposition were received yesterday: E. T. Angel & Co., 1 share; W. C. Creamer & Son, 1; S. B. Munson, Jr., & Co., 1; Bouton, Smith & Co., 1; Union Brass Manufacturing Company, 1; Cook, Coburn & Co., 2; Daniel Barclay, 1.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: Lyman D. Brown, New York; A. Butterfield, Utah; A. L. Burgess, Kansas; G. D. Theder, Germany; E. L. Jenkins, Boston; B. Duncan, Montreal; W. H. Gill, Baltimore; W. D. A. Pearce, New York; E. Starr, Portland, Oregon; H. Horwitz, London.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday: Samuel Hays, Philadelphia; E. P. Williams, Fort Wayne; W. J. Watson, St. Louis, George H. Van Pelt, Albany; George W. Cobb, Mineral Point; R. A. Robinson, J. B. Speed, Louisville; J. M. Snyder, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Hitchcock, Philadelphia; H. A. Smith, Boston.

Mrs. Anna Cowell, the talented actress and teacher of elocution, will to-day assume, for the second time, the pleasures and responsibilities of matrimony. The ceremony is to be performed in private, but a limited number of the immediate friends of the parties having been invited, and at 5:15 in the afternoon the bridal party will leave for the East by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road. The groom is a prominent and wealthy commercial man of Wisconsin, residing near Janesville, and doing business in that city.

Mrs. Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, will spend the summer in Colorado.

Mrs. Agatha Biddle, Chief of the Mackinac band of Indians, died, March 23, aged 77.

Gen. N. B. Forrest has been elected President of the Selma, Macon & Memphis Railroad.

Senator Ramsey has arrived home in St. Paul, Minn., and tells the boys he "hasn't drawn it."

Richard C. Hollyday has been appointed Secretary of the State of Maryland, vice Mason, deceased.

Maj. Charles B. Peck has been appointed Acting Superintendent of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway.

Alexander G. Cattell, before going abroad as financial agent of the Government, will be banquetted, to-night, in Philadelphia.

L. U. Reavis will represent St. Louis at the Vienna Exposition, if a subscription paper, now passing around, is sufficiently filled up.

Matthew Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has appointed John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, as Deputy Secretary.

Gen. Henry S. Sanford, ex-Minister to Belgium, now resident of Jacksonville, Fla., has sold his residence at Newport, R. I., for $30,000.

Vice-President Wilson will remain in Natick, Mass., most of the summer, and will employ his time completing his history of the rebellion.

Thomas B. Caldwell, a $1,600 clerk in Washington, lately deceased, was a cousin of Oakes Ames, and his wife a cousin of Henry Wilson.

A. S. Welch, ex-Senator of Florida, now President of the Iowa Agricultural College, has been invited to the Arkansas Agricultural College.

Capt. Edward R. Platt, of the Second Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, with the rank of Major.

Col. Edward P. Niles, late Adjutant-General of Illinois, and late Clerk to the Chicago Board of Supervisors, has been very ill with typhoid fever, at Decatur, Ill.

Thomas J. Neville, local editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, has laid aside his note book, to be Clerk of the Board of Public Works of that city.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Minnesota Senate, Edwin Dunn, has served a subpœna on ex-Treasurer Munch to be present at the impeachment trial.

M. Thiers remarked a few days ago, in the course of a conversation, "I have only two successors possible—Gambetta or the Duc d'Aumale. The wiser of the two will succeed me."

Some of these ill-natured papers are quarreling because President Grant has made Fred a Lieutenant-Colonel. Now, we are in favor of letting Freddy have just what he wants. Bless his little soul, ain't he the son of his pa?—*Atlanta (Ga.) Herald.*

An exchange tells us that "Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant is already wedded to his new life in Chicago." If his father had half the self-respect that the President of the United States ought to have, he would speedily have Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant divorced from his new life in Chicago.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Telegraphic Brevities.

The much-talked-of strike by the carpenters and plasterers in Brooklyn has proved a failure.

Mitschajeff, the Russian political murderer, condemned to twenty years' exile, with hard labor, shot himself on the way to Siberia.

A Cincinnati telegram says that Luke Leonard, who was shot by Officer Gleason in a row near the polls on Monday evening, died from the effects of the shot at 10:30 a. m. yesterday.

John Savage, late Cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, has pleaded guilty of embezzling the funds of the bank, and will be sentenced in May.

A contract has just been closed to transport from Texas, by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, over 160 car-loads, or some 9,000 sheep, for the New York market. This is a new feature in the Texas trade.

William E. Leffingwell, of Lyons, Iowa, has been employed to defend Stokes, and has gone to New York to press his defense. Leffingwell has been notedly successful as a criminal lawyer, and, it is said, has never lost a criminal suit that he attempted to defend.

The funeral of Gen. John Woolley will take place to-day at noon, at Armory Hall, Milwaukee, after which a special train will leave with the remains and friends of the deceased for the Asylum, where he is to be buried. The Knights of Pythias, accompanied by the Milwaukee Light Guard, will compose the escort.

On Monday, several officers of Los Angeles, Cal., went in pursuit of the Mexican desperado, Miguel Bai. They found him concealed in the mountains. He refused to surrender. The officers fired upon him. Bai returned the fire, eight shots. Bai was killed, and the officers were unharmed.

Two men, while crossing the river at Guttenburg, Iowa, discovered the body of an old man of 80 floating in the river. On examination, a steamboat ticket stamped April 5, from LaCrosse to Cassville, Wis., and a letter of recommendation to citizens of Cassville were found, but nothing by which his name could be ascertained was discovered.

Five companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, under the direct command of Maj. Tilford, Col. S. D. Sturges, commanding the regiment, accompanying, passed through Dubuque en-route for the West, yesterday. Three companies will go to St. Paul, Col. Sturges' headquarters, and two companies with the Northern Boundary Commission, and the balance of the regiment to Fort Rice and the Northern Pacific Railroad. The regiment musters 960 men, 40 officers, 20 with their families, and 60 laundresses. There are also 950 horses, 420 mules, and 7 wagons.

The guard who has charge of the boot and shoe shop in the Joliet Penitentiary was attacked by a convict by the name of Madden on Monday. He was pulled off his seat, knocked down, stamped upon, and would have been killed had not another convict come to his assistance. As soon as the guard gained his feet he drew his revolver to shoot Madden, but the convicts took it away from him. Great excitement prevailed among the convicts for a time, but finally the convict Madden was secured and quiet was restored.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

An alarm of fire was struck this morning, at 20 minutes after 1 o'clock, from Box 339. About half-past 12 fire was discovered in a frame building, No. 568, adjoining Sack's Hall, on Canal street, between Maxwell and Liberty, the basement of which was used as a barn, and was filled with hay. The fire, when discovered, was bursting up between the boards of the sidewalk. It is not known how the hay was ignited. Mr. Sack, the owner of the building adjoining, had repeatedly warned Mr. Harris, the owner of the building, against keeping the hay there. The building was the centre house of a row of large wooden buildings, and, the flames beginning to spread rapidly, a second alarm was turned in at 1 o'clock.

The hall of Martin Sack, which has been long the amusement hall for that portion of the city, and which is south of the house where the fire began, next caught fire, and was completely burned out inside. Some five men on the roof narrowly escaped falling in with the roof. The flames reached out on both sides from the house where they began, and the houses adjoining on the north were all more or less damaged. No. 568, is the corner of Maxwell and Canal streets, and is owned by William Ruehl. The lower floor was occupied as a grocery by A. Wondrehka. His loss is about $500, mainly from water. No. 570 was owned by the same person, and was unoccupied. The loss on these buildings will be about $2,000; insured, $3,000 in the Allemania of Pittsburgh, and $1,000 in the Germania, of St. Louis. No. 572 and 574 were owned by Isaac Haines, and were almost totally destroyed, with their contents. The loss on the buildings is $7,000; insurance could not be ascertained. The lower floor of No. 572 was occupied as a wholesale liquor store by Isaac Abrahams. Loss, $4,000; no insurance. Mr. Abrahams lived up-stairs, and lost all his furniture, valued at $2,000. No. 574 was occupied by Patrick Ball as a grocery. His stock, valued at $4,000, is a total loss. Some people who resided up-stairs lost all their household goods. Mr. Lock, the owner of the hall, estimates his loss at $8,000. He lived up-stairs and lost everything. His building was burned so as to make it worthless. He was insured for $2,500 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia. R. Bengar occupied a room under the hall for a boot and shoe store. His stock, valued at $1,500, was totally destroyed. Adjoining this was a barber-shop, owned by Otto Pellinger, who looses $300 in fixtures. The total loss will reach $15,000.

A Dog's Antipathy to Butchers.

Mr. C. Darwin writes to *Nature*: The following letter seems to me so valuable, and the accuracy of the statements vouched for by so high an authority, that I have obtained permission from Dr. Huggins to send it for publication: "I wish to communicate to you a curious case of an inherited mental peculiarity. I possess an English mastiff, by name of Kepler, a son of the celebrated Turk, out of Venus. I brought the dog, when six weeks old, from the stable in which he was born. The first time I took him out he started back in alarm at the first butcher's shop he had ever seen. I soon found he had a violent antipathy to butchers and butchers' shops. When six months old a servant took him with her on an errand. At a short distance before coming to the house, she had to pass a butcher's shop; the dog threw himself down (being led with a string), and neither coaxing nor threats would make him pass the shop. The dog was too heavy to be carried, and, as a crowd collected, the servant had to return with the dog more than a mile, and then go without him. This occurred about two years ago. The antipathy still continues, but the dog will pass nearer to a shop than he formerly would. About two months ago, in a little book on dogs, published by Dean, I discovered that the same strange antipathy is shown by the father, Turk. I then wrote to Mr. Nichols, the former owner of Turk, to ask him for any information he might have on the point. He replied: 'I can say that the same antipathy exists in King, the sire of Turk, in Turk, in Punch (son of Turk, out of Meg), and in Paris (son of Turk, out of Juno). Paris had the greatest antipathy, as he would hardly go into a street where a butcher's shop is, and would run away after passing it. When a cart with a butcher's man came into the place where the dogs were kept, although they could not see him, they all were ready to break their chains. A master butcher, dressed privately, called one evening on Paris' master to see the dog. He had hardly entered the house before the dog (though shut in) was so much excited that he had to be put into a shed, and the butcher was forced to leave without seeing the dog. The same dog at Hastings made a spring at a gentleman who came into the hotel. The owner caught the dog and apologized, and said that he never knew him to do so before, except when a butcher came to his house. The gentleman at once said that was his business.' So you see that they inherit these antipathies, and show a great deal of breed."

The English Forgeries.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The MacDonnell habeas corpus case was before Judge Woodruff to-day, and after counsel for the British Government and prisoner had submitted points, and were about to commence argument, the original papers in the case could not be found, and an adjournment become necessary. The question now is, "Were the papers stolen?"

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Sergeants Webb and Green, the English detectives who were sent on here to work up the Bank of England forgery case, left for Havana to-day to take Bidwell to England for trial, the Spanish Government having agreed to deliver him up.

Railroad Accidents.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 8.—E. Ross, conductor of a freight train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was crushed to death and terribly mangled at Olney, Ill., on Saturday, by being run over by a freight train. He caught his foot in a frog, and could not extricate himself.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., April 8.—On Saturday last a slide occurred on the Erie Railroad near Monaguss, which entirely obstructed one track, burying a freight train. Travel was kept moving by the other track. This afternoon at 6 oclock a second slide occured, which completely blocks the road. A large force is at work, and the road will be opened during the night.

Mysterious Murder.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 8.—The developments in the case of Fred G. Merrill, whose body was found floating in the river this forenoon, leaves little doubt that he was murdered in Goffstown last fall, and the body thrown into the river. There were nine terrible wounds upon the head and face. His skull was laid open. His chin was cut off from the face and hung down upon the breast, and his throat was cut, severing the windpipe. Merrill was a married man of intemperate habits, and there are rumors of domestic infelicity.

Vandalism.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The office of the "Attakapas *Register*," Kellogg's official journal for St. Mary's Parish, was entered last night by unknown parties, who knocked the type into "pi," and broke the press. The Kelloggites installed the parish officers yesterday. Last night the Court-House was entered and the records abstracted.

Fall of a Building.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—The upper floor of Patterson, Biggs & Co.'s bonded warehouse in the upper end of this city, gave way this evening beneath a weight of whisky, crushing down the second floor, but stoped at the lower story. A number of barrels were crushed, but it is impossible to learn the damage to-night. There were 5,000 barrels in the building.

Satisfactory Compromise.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8.—The Jacques will case has been compromised in a way satisfactory to the city. By this means the city comes [illegible] possession of a quarter of a million dollar[illegible] by the late George Jacques for a city ho[illegible]

First Steamer from [illegible]

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—T[illegible] this morning at [illegible] west, from Detroit, arrive[illegible]amer of the season. 6½ o'clock, being the fi[illegible]

[illegible] Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, [illegible]—Crude petroleum firmer and more active [illegible] 6@6½c per gallon here. Refined [illegible]ing—equal @15¼c spot; 19¼c Philadelphia delivery firm.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8.

The mild and spring-like weather prevalent during the greater part of the past week has stimulated the movement in staple and fancy dry goods, the jobbing trade presenting a greater appearance of activity than has been noticeable at any previous period during the present season. The general market, however, still lacks that degree of animation that, in view of the long-continued backwardness of the season, might reasonably be expected to prevail, and although there has been no material softening of prices of any line of goods, there is not that buoyancy that characterized the market earlier in the season. The same disinclination to anticipate wants still continues, and both local and interior dealers content themselves with making such selections as the immediate necessities of their trade require. The demand, as heretofore, seems to be mainly centred on staple fabrics. Brown and bleached cottons, prints, denims, and ginghams are more frequently inquired for than other goods in the list, though seasonable dress goods, light cassimeres, ticks, jeans, and many other lines are now moving with considerable freedom. Values have undergone no important changes. One or two of the less popular brands of fine browns have been marked down ¼c, and some undesirable styles of prints may be bought at a slight reduction from former rates, but all standard brands and desirable patterns are being held with unequivocal firmness. Stocks are in excellent shape, both as regards size and general assortment, and country merchants can send in their orders with the assurance that they will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. The carpet trade continues to improve as the season advances, and the feeling of depression so long prevalent seems to be giving way to one of firmness. The volume of business transacted during the past week compares favorably with the corresponding period in former years, and, all things considered, the condition of the market is much more satisfactory than could reasonably be expected. Prices remain unchanged. The New York *Bulletin* of April 3, says of the woolen goods market:

Woolens continue quiet in first hands, but the improved condition of the weather has imparted greater activity to the jobbing trade, who are now placing fair quantities of light weight cassimeres, meltons, suitings and worsted coatings at about the same prices which were current a year ago. Although some small purchases of heavy weight goods have been made by the clothing manufacturers from first hands for the early trade, there is an utter lack of the briskness which ruled last year at this period.

QUOTATIONS.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	11½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	11½
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	14	Hoosier, 4-4	12
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	11½
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	12½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	15 c	Amoskeag	15 c
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13
Bates	15	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	15½	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½c
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	21	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	21
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	23
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	23	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	21	Haymaker	17
Otis, CC	18	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	14
Uncasville, A	16	American, 3-3	13
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.30	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	85	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 62 cars reported to arrive, 1,207 head, making the total thus far 4,913, or 289 cars, against 222 cars the same time last week. The market ruled dull, buyers and sellers ½c apart. The unfavorable news of an overstocked market, the rainy weather, with the prospect of a freshet in the Mohawk River, and the overflow of the railway tracks, cause buyers to act cautiously. The few sales were no criterion of the market. Sales: 17 Illinois steers, averaging 1,158 lbs, $6.00; 61 Ohio steers, 1,036 to 1,148, at $5.50@5.80; 41 Ohio stockers, 918 to 939, at $4.30@4.62½; 16 Michigan steers, 1,288, at $5.00; 17 Michigan stockers, 878, at $4.25; 15 Canada steers, 1,147, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,400, making the total thus far 3,200, against 3,600 the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened. Sales: 647 Michigan sheep, ranging from 93 to 98, at $5.87½@6.82; 1,033 Ohio sheep, 84 to 99, at $6.00@6.70.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,800; total for the week thus far, 12,900, against 12,400, the same time last week. The market is 40 to 50c per cwt off last week's closing rates. Prices rule at $5.25@5.60, according to quality. Sales: 892 Illinois hogs, ranging 176 to 265, at $5.60@5.70; 236 Ohio hogs, 168 to 183, at $5.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Business was fairly active with jobbers to-day. The market for cotton goods ruled steady for all the best makes, but weak on lower grades. Medium and fine bleached shirtings, ticks, denims, and corset jeans are active and firm. Polka-spot prints and percales met with a brisk sale. Amoskeag, Bates, and Renfrew ginghams are jobbing at 14c. Woolens were quiet. Hosiery and shawls are inactive. Foreign goods are dull, except colored Orleans cloths, Balernos, and black mohair lustres, which move freely, and are scarce.

Boston Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 780. Prices for the finest qualities are unchanged, with a weak feeling in common to medium grades. Trade is not very active on any grade. Choice, $10.75@11.50; extra, $7.50@10.50; first quality, $8.00@9.00; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,266. The light supply helped sales and improved prices a shade. Sa[illegible] in lots at $3.00@4.75 each; extra, $5.00@7.25.

DEATHS.

[illegible] John R. [illegible] from his residence [illegible]

COFFEY—On April 7, James Eddie [illegible] street station, and Kate M. Coffey, aged 4 years [illegible]emetery. Friends will [illegible] Funeral takes place at 1[illegible] dence, 28 South Canal-st. [illegible] thence by railroad [illegible] please accept this [illegible]

ENGLISH—[illegible] on English street, corner [illegible] o'clock a.m., James English, aged [illegible] take place from his residence at 10 a. [illegible] (Thursday). His relatives and friends are [illegible]

[illegible]NER—April 8, of quick consumption, at Aurora, [illegible] Samuel H. Scribner, of this city. Funeral from the residence of his brother, William M. Scribner, 4[illegible] Michigan avenue, due notice of which will be published.

STEPHENS—On April 8, Clyde Stratford, son of Henry and Rhoda Stephens, aged 14 months. Funeral from residence corner Hubb and Thirty-first street, Wednesday, April 9.

CASEY—Patrick Casey, No. 211 Illinois street, aged 25 years. Carriages leave at 10:30 a. m. for Calvary Cemetery.

HARDENBERGH—On 7th, Maude C. Mackion, wife of P. H. L. Hardenbergh. Carriages leave 60 Fifth avenue at 10 o'clock this morning. Funeral service at Church of the Holy Family, Twelfth and May streets, at 11 a. m. this day.

ADAMS—The funeral of Mr. S. W. Adams will take place from his late residence on West Jackson street, between Peoria and Sangamon, at half-past 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. Friends are invited to attend.

MURRAY—At Peru, Ill., April 5, 1873, of apoplexy, Peter Murray, aged 87 years, 4 months, 9 days.

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY NOON, IN AN INDIANA-AV. car going north, a ladies' Morocco leather pocket-book, containing money and bills. A liberal reward will be paid for the same and contents, by leaving at the office of Tremont House.

LOST OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—BLACK AND white bu l dog; answers to the name of Ben. $10 reward given for his return to 134 South Paulina-st., and no questions asked.

LOST—A ROUGH SKETCH OR PLAT OF SUBdivision, in going from Michigan-av. on Monroe-st. to Clark-st., thence north to our office. Finder please return to us and receive reward. FROST & McLENNAN, Surveyors, Room 29, Morrison Block.

LOST—FROM 14 NEWBERRY-AV. SUNDAY April 6, a whitish cow, crooked horns, wide strap around her neck; finder will be rewarded on returning her to above number.

LOST—FROM NO. 869 WEST MADISON-ST., APRIL 8, a small red cow heavy with calf; piece of webbing and rope around the horns; a liberal reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery.

LOST—A STRIPED SHAWL (BLACK GROUND) between Lincoln and Lake-sts., and Ashland-av., and Smith-st.; a suitable reward can be had by returning same to 18 Smith-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS AND ELECTRO-MAGnetic Healing Institute, 341 West Madison-st. Public seances every evening at 8 o'clock, at which many spirit faces appear and are recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours, with the most wonderful and reliable trance, business, clairvoyant, test, physical, healing, and developing mediums of the age; they tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, lost or stolen property, reveal past, present, and future events examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that are curable. Wanted, several good, reliable mediums.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 165 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness, first-class in every particular, for brick. Address X 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MONTROSE PROPERTY ADjoining depot, for residence worth about $15,000 in Hyde Park or Kenwood. Address X 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA FARMING LANDS FOR building material or other good property. A. G. SANFORD, 70 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE ACRE property near the city limits for a house and lot south, on one of the avenues, worth from $20,000 to $40,000; will assume equal mortgage. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IMMANUEL HALL—A HOME SCHOOL. SPRING term begins April 15. For information address the Principal, Mrs. E. N. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR A PART OF EACH day, to give instruction in music, French, and the English branches; best of references required. Apply at 424 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Attractive Auction Sale

To dealers who want regular goods at prices made by themselves,

On TUESDAY, April 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Of Dry Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Children's Pique and Linen Suits, Notions, and an especially fine line of Silk and Cloth Hats and Caps. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats. Brussels, Ingrain, and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.

We mean that we have 800 CASES of all qualities of goods, that WILL BE SOLD, and they are guaranteed perfect and regular, or no sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

200 RESIDENCE LOTS

At Cornell, Town of Hyde Park,

AT AUCTION

ON

Monday Afternoon, April 14,

Sale commencing at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

These lots are desirably located in Preston Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 36, Town 38, east of the R. I. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads, and near the Chicago Watch Factory, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first-sts. Lots 25x125 feet. Streets 66 feet, with wide alleys.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, ⅓ one year, ⅓ two years, interest 8 per cent. Title perfect, with full warrantee deed and abstract of title to each purchaser.

For other particulars, see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

LARGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE

At private residence 299 West Madison-st., THIS DAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, sharp, rain or shine, consisting of Black Walnut Parlor and Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Lounges, Commodes, Etageres, Mirrors, Centre Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains, Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Crockery Ware, Etc. Sale positive and without reserve.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers,
Office, 147 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

This morning at 9½ o'clock, full line of D. and F. Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linens, Towels, Handkerchiefs, 150 Reams Note Paper, Line French Flowers, New Invoices Cutlery, 50 gross Carpenters' Pencils, Suspenders, Hosiery, Laces, Plated Ware, Hats, Valenciennes and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, and a large assortment of Sundry Goods.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By HODGES & CO.,
613 West Lake-st.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, AP[illegible] large and genteel lot of second-hand furniture, [illegible] of 200 yards Brussel carpets, 150 yards [illegible] 75 yards all wool carpet, stair carpets, &c., [illegible] stoves, 3 parlor stoves, 2 counters, 2 show cases, nice shelving, large lot crockery and glassware, [illegible] niture, &c., 1 large mirror, 2 elegant French [illegible] lot spring mattresses and bedding, washstands, [illegible] &c., marble-top chamber set, [illegible] kitchen tables, [illegible] nut bedsteads, 1 Empire par[illegible] &c., &c., lounges, 4 walnut bureaus. Sale to commence at [illegible] ten-ion tables, 24 br[illegible]ing, at the Union Park Au[illegible] whatnots, 4 dozen [illegible] HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

Positive and [illegible] a. m., on W[illegible] tion Room[illegible]

[illegible]AVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

[illegible]ll sell on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 9:30 a. m.

Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, CARPETS, FANCY SOAPS, CUTLERY, ETC.

5,000 CHOICE CIGARS.

HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At Auction, on [illegible]sday morning, April 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 57 Market-st.

By order of R. [illegible], Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

En[illegible] Stock of Groceries

Saturday, Ap[illegible], at 10 o'clock, consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffees, &c., etc., etc., and the Fixtures belonging to a co[illegible] retail grocery house. Sale peremptory.

By T[illegible]LOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.